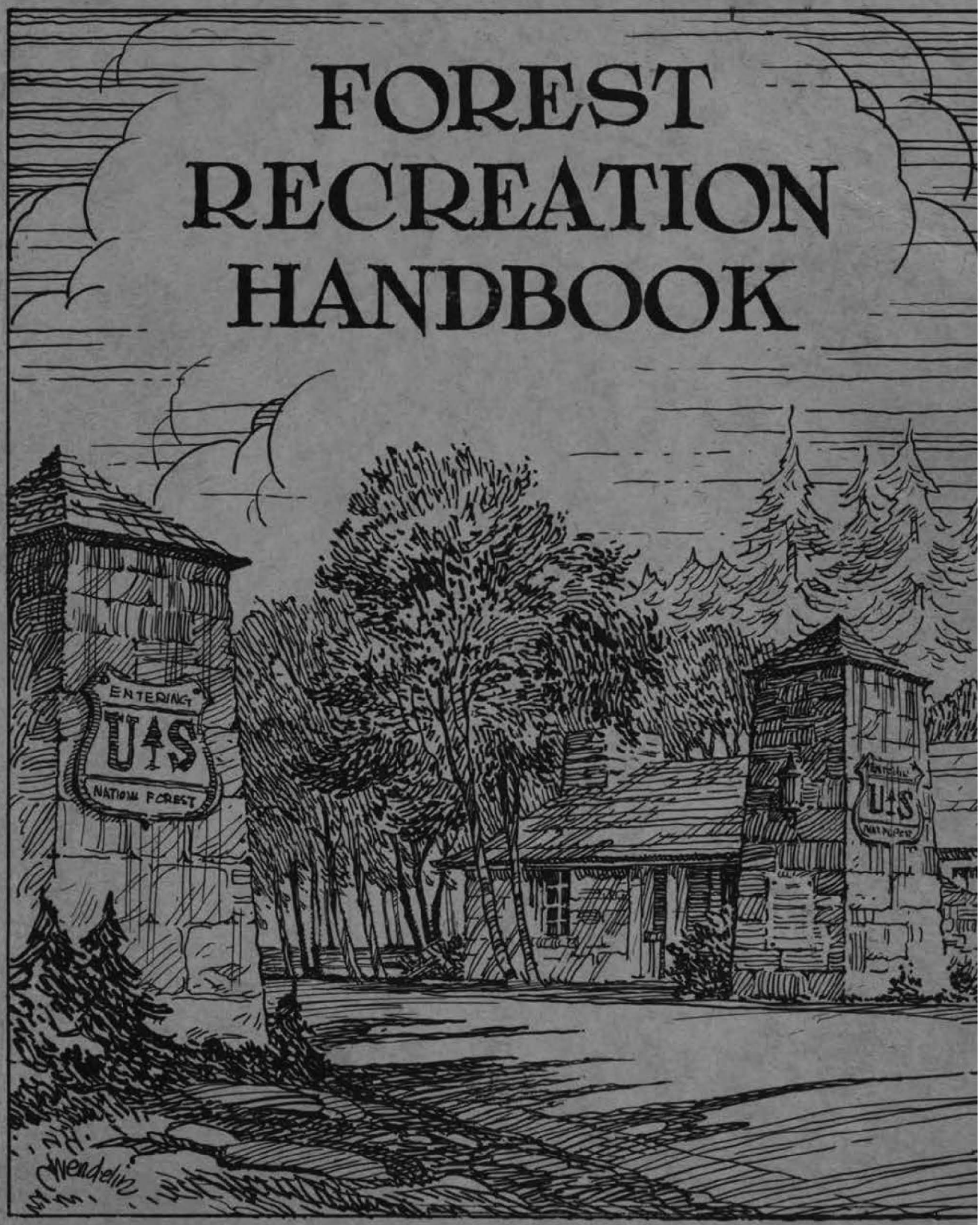
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

REGION NINE

FOREST RECREATION HANDBOOK



FOREWORD

This handbook is a complete revision of all previous instructions on Forest Recreation and is written in an effort to meet the rapidly changing policies, the present public demand, and to anticipate, plan and develop for future requirements.

Public appreciation of the value of the Forests for health and pleasure has developed surprisingly in recent years. Factors which have stimulated recreational use of the Forests are:

1. Increasing population
2. Shorter working hours
3. Probable rising standards of living
4. Increasing ease of transportation
5. Increasing psychological necessity for escape to the primitive
6. Health conditions.

National Forests, being managed for the greatest good to the greatest number, must administer recreation as one of the major resources to be protected, fostered and developed for its maximum use as determined by public demand. Plans must be made to meet this demand so that each recreational area will render its greatest service.

Wise planning and execution with a broad vision of the future demand plus adequate administrative regulation will lead to the maximum use of the Forests by the public and at the same time protect the present Forest cover with resulting benefit to game, water conservation and scenic features.

The Forester and Regional Forester have both issued comprehensive statements upon this subject which are reproduced in full as a preface to this handbook. They should be carefully read before any Forest Recreation Plan is undertaken.

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L -
Recreation
Improvement

Washington, D.C.
July 17, 1934

Regional Forester,

All Regions.

Dear Sir:

During the past fifteen months tremendous forces in the form of man-power and funds have been placed at the disposal of the Forest Service through the CCC, ECW, PWA, CWA, and NIRA programs.

In the employment of these forces the Forest Service properly enough has given primary consideration to the fundamentals of forest management, such as hazard removal, timber-stand improvement, planting, and other cultural activities, to the control of soil erosion, and to the construction of facilities contributing to the better protection, use, and management of the public properties.

The social uses of the Forests have not been wholly neglected since substantial progress has been made in the development of public campgrounds and related facilities for public recreational use. However, much remains to be done to realize the full social potentialities of the Forests. Both the opportunity and need for greater development of the recreational opportunities of the National Forests are almost unlimited. I should like very much to see these opportunities better realized. Real centers of recreational opportunity appropriately may be created by provision of more adequate and pretentious facilities than those hitherto regarded as proper under our limitations, as, for example, swimming pools, community halls, etc. In the future planning of emergency programs, projects of such types should be given higher priority and preference than hitherto has been practicable.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) F. A. SILCOX

Forester.

D
Supervision

Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
August 18, 1934.

FOREST OFFICERS:

As the result of a recent rather extended trip of observation covering the work being carried on within the National Forests in the Region, I wish to place before you my conception of the policies we should be trending toward which I hope will, in some instances, radically revise your plans of work.

During the past five years we have conferred, and we have planned great things that we would like to do. I think a broad vision has been inculcated in the Region within the minds of all men in administrative positions regarding what purposes the National Forests should serve in the public good and what work should be done to bring them to their greatest public value. However, our actions have been more or less guided by expediency, limitations in funds, and, I fear, by a fixation of ideas created throughout the years of National Forest administration before broad social purposes were so prominently featured in governmental affairs.

Bearing these things in mind, I should like to have you immediately review all your plans of work along all lines considering the following particular items, as well as other items which are related thereto.

1. The recreational resources of the Forests in the Region should be developed for the public welfare, and should be made attractive to the public to the fullest extent possible. All eye sores along roads should be eliminated, and a considerable amount of roadside planting should be done. (This can, in many instances, be accomplished by the transplanting of wildings.) Attractive and impressive portal signs at Forest entrances should be erected, and all the innumerable things that can be done to make the Forests attractive to visitors should be accomplished. All of these things should contribute to the public enjoyment and benefit.

2. Public camp grounds should be developed in a plan-wise fashion, not purely from the standpoint of cheapness or purely utilitarian features, but so that they will be really attractive. Recreational facilities should be provided, and we should no longer restrict ourselves purely to sanitary items. If shower baths are needed, they should be constructed. If the use of the camp ground justifies it, we should consider the installation of a flush toilet system. In general, we should bear in mind the public use and public enjoyment of the facilities that the National Forests have to offer, and should lay our plans accordingly. Re-vegetation at camp grounds and the planting of wildings should be definitely in

the picture. I will not amplify this phase of the work further, but leave it to the Supervisors to determine a course of action and hope that some real plans will be made, where necessary the approval of this office obtained, and work initiated immediately.

3. In general, no shoddy work of any kind should be tolerated within the National Forests. We have a sign plan which has had a good deal of study. The plan should be carried out, and the signs should be maintained at all times in a manner so that they will be a credit to the local organization and the Forest Service as a whole. Such things as the installation of signs that are out of plumb, or their maintenance in place after they have become defaced should not be tolerated. We have gone a long way in hazard elimination and roadside cleanup. If, in the judgment of the Supervisor, we have not gone far enough in any individual case, the facts should be pointed out to this office and remedial action taken.

All of these things may appear to you to be, at least in certain respects, somewhat visionary. However, we have right now men available to do the work, and it seems well to emphasize that the Regional Office stands ready to approve higher standards where these are justified, and new plans and a new order of things which will be for the public welfare. You will, of course, be governed by existing instructions and limitations, but I hope suggestions for modification will come from the field. It is my desire to raise standards of administration to the point that will make the National Forests serve to the fullest the economic and social well-being of the people.

Every Supervisor in the Region should visualize the public purposes which his Forest will serve, both economic and social, what he would like to do to make it of outstanding public value in both respects, and then use his ingenuity to get the desired results.

(Sgd.) E. W. TINKER,
Regional Forester.

OBJECTIVE

To definitely recognize, preserve, develop and administer all natural resources which through public health and enjoyment make their highest economic and social contribution to national welfare.

POLICY

I. Correlation with National, State and Municipal Parks, and Other Activities and Uses

Existing national, state and municipal parks are important primary elements in any comprehensive regional plan of recreational development. The relation of forest recreational development to other national, state, county, municipal, organizational or private activities in the same field should be systematically analyzed and correlated so as to enhance rather than compete with such activities.

The National Forests, by correlating recreation with other major forest resources, differ from other types of recreation areas, both public and private, which are developed solely for recreational purposes. The most appealing quality of the recreational opportunity afforded by the National Forests is their naturalness, simplicity and detachment from the manifestations of modern civilization. The general public is given an opportunity to escape the various forms of mechanized transportation and massed or artificial amusement; to obtain the peace and quiet of the forests, the simple types of existence characteristic of the forests and the undisturbed enjoyment of nature and its work.

In correlating recreation with other uses of the Forest it is important that adequate fire protection be provided recreational areas as well as the adjoining forest areas. Fire hazard reduction should be made effective for a distance of at least 500 feet outside the boundaries of all recreation areas. The practice of constructing firebreaks around recreation areas should be discouraged as far as possible from the standpoints of maintenance cost and injury to scenic value.

Adequate provision must be made for forest management activities in the accessible commercial types so that recreational uses will not interfere with necessary harvesting of the timber, which will be cut according to the approved marking plan for the Forest wherever the highest use of the land is timber production.

Grazing of livestock within any recreational area will not be permitted without prior authority from the Regional Forester.

Every effort of private interests to encroach upon public land under the guise of mineral or other claims for the purpose of securing control of valuable scenic or recreational areas for

summer homes, resorts, etc., will be contested by every means at the command of the Government.

II. The Place for Outdoor Recreation in National Forest Management

Recreation, as a major use of National Forests, will be managed with the same relative degree of technical and administrative attention as other National Forest activities; and the proportion of man power and money to be devoted to it in any given instance will be determined by factual consideration of its relative importance, necessity and public advantage as compared with other activities to which the same man power and money might otherwise be devoted.

A. Dominate: Within areas of exceptional scenic quality and of natural or historic interest, or areas subject to heavy present or prospective recreational use because they are the best or only areas available for such use by considerable numbers of people, outdoor recreation shall be regarded as the dominant social service and no other forms of occupancy or utilization shall be allowed to impair appreciably the recreational or inspirational values.

B. Coordinate: Within areas which afford material opportunities for various forms of outdoor recreation and are, or probably will be, in public demand for that purpose, and where use for that purpose will not conflict to an unjustifiable degree with other major functions or services of the Forests, or entail unwarranted sacrifices of other economic or public interests, recreational use will be regarded as a major service and provided for in proper relation to, and in coordination with, other uses and services.

C. Subordinate: Within areas where present or prospective recreational use is, or probably will be, small, or where the scenic or recreational qualities are unimportant, or where extensive recreational use would conflict in an unjustifiable degree with other more important functions or services of the Forests, or result in unwarranted sacrifices of other important economic or public interests, such recreational use shall not be provided for and may be discouraged or, in rare cases, prohibited if major considerations of public interest or administrative necessity warrant such action.

III. Priority or Preference in Recreation Uses

A. In all recreational plans, and in the award of recreation privileges through the medium of special use permits, preference should invariably be given to the form of occupancy representing the highest utilization of the area on the basis of broad public service and interest.

1. General Public: (Transient Uses - Touring, Camping, Picnicking, Hiking, Fishing, Boating, Hunting, etc.) The general public should be provided with the maximum reasonable degree

of unimpaired natural beauty and interest along all main routes of travel; freedom of use of the National Forest areas best adapted to its needs; maximum beauty and natural interest of campground environment; adequate facilities for protection of public health and property.

2. Special Use Permittees and Guests: (Exclusive Uses - Hotels, Resorts, Outdoor Camps, Sanatoria, Summer Homes, etc.) The special use permittees and guests should be provided with maximum natural beauty and interest of environment; preservation and development of natural landscape values; protection from incongruous or incompatible forms of development or use; reasonable spaciousness of sites; freedom from conflicting occupancy by the general public; and require high standards of architectural quality, exterior decoration, water supply, sanitation, garbage disposal, conduct, neatness, etc.

3. Business Utilities, Catering to Recreationists: (Exclusive Uses - Stores, Garages, Filling Stations, Liveries, Boathouses, Eating Places.) Business utilities catering to recreationists should be provided sites permitting maximum service and business success to the fullest extent justified by actual requirements of public convenience or necessity but without conflicting with the proper use and enjoyment of National Forests by the general public or special use permittees; reasonable opportunity should be given to apprise potential patrons of the services available, i.e., advertising signs, but not to the detriment of natural beauty.

B. The order of preference or priority of various types of use should generally be as follows:

1. Superlative, natural and primitive areas set aside for scenic, inspirational, scientific and educational purposes.

2. Scenic drives, trails and waterways for public use - touring, hiking, boating.

3. Picnic grounds, playgrounds or public campgrounds.

4. Picnic grounds, playgrounds, summer camps, health camps maintained by states, counties or municipalities.

5. Picnic grounds, playgrounds, summer camps, health camps maintained by semi-public organizations.

6. Picnic grounds, playgrounds, summer camps, health camps maintained by charitable, fraternal, denominational or other like organizations.

7. Summer schools conducted by public agencies.

8. Hotels, camps and resorts operated on a commercial basis for the accommodation of the general public.

9. Public utilities, such as stores, garages, filling stations, boathouses, liveries, eating places, etc., for which there is an actual public demand and need.

10. Club houses, camps, resorts and campgrounds maintained by private organizations for the exclusive use of their membership and not available to the general public.

11. Summer homes for the exclusive use of permittees and their families.

IV. Types of Forest Recreation Areas

The varied interests of those who seek recreation in the forest necessitate recognition of several distinct types of recreational forest areas. Each of these types has its special standards governing size, manner of development and method of administration.

A. Superlative Areas.

"Superlative Areas" are localities of unique scenic value, so surpassing and stupendous in their beauty as to affect almost anyone who sees them. If any of these should be destroyed or seriously injured there would be no substitutes. No maximum or minimum size can be assigned to superlative areas. Each superlative feature is a law unto itself, demanding preservation of the entire area which it occupies and of a certain terrain from which it may be viewed. No type of recreational use other than that necessary to the enjoyment of scenic values will be permitted within such areas.

B. Natural Areas.

"Natural Areas" are tracts of virgin timber in which human activities have never upset the normal processes of nature, or areas which may have suffered human ravages in the past but are now reserved for unmolested growth. Tracts of each forest type preserving its characteristic plant and animal life and soil conditions - factors influencing its biological complex - shall continue to be available for purpose of science, research and education.

The area essential to the maintenance of virgin conditions for any material length of time will vary with the type of forest involved or possibly with climatic and topographic conditions, but under average conditions 1,000 acres would be about the minimum.

Wherever possible, natural areas and experimental areas should be in close proximity to each other.

Within these natural areas, scientific and educational use will be exclusive. The cutting of timber will be prohibited. General and promiscuous public uses will be incompatible with the scientific use of the area and should be restricted as far as pos-

sible; and if this is impossible, carefully regulated. Where there are large numbers of visitors, it will be desirable to construct foot-trails through the area to save the underbrush and reproduction from being trampled down. The highest value of natural areas can be maintained only by the total exclusion of all conflicting forms of use.

C. Primitive Areas.

"Primitive Areas" are large tracts where unique natural values have been conserved and where the public may observe the conditions which existed in the pioneer stages of the nation's development and engage in the forms of outdoor recreation characteristic of that period, thus helping to preserve national traditions, ideals and characteristics and promoting a truer understanding of historical phases of national progress.

A primitive area differs from a natural area in that it exhibits primitive methods of transportation and living conditions while the natural area exhibits primitive conditions of growth. The primitive area's chief function is not to make possible contact with the virgin forest, but rather to make it possible to retire completely from the modes of transportation and the living conditions of present civilization.

In primitive areas a wider use is permitted, following the principles of highest use which prevail throughout the National Forest areas. Utilization of timber, forage, and water resources will be permitted; but road and trail construction, other than that required and used exclusively for fire protection, administration or forest utilization, will be confined to the minimum. The objective of the management of such areas will be to maintain primitive conditions of transportation, subsistence, habitation and environment to the fullest degree compatible with their highest public use, and management plans should be shaped accordingly.

D. Scenic Drives, Trails and Waterway Areas.

Roads and waterways are the principal means by which people reach, enjoy and become acquainted with the utilitarian and aesthetic resources of the Forests. A very large percentage of the visitors never get out of eye-shot of these main routes of travel; therefore, in order to render highest public service, it is important and essential that the areas bordering these arteries of travel be given high recreational priority in the protection and development of scenic values. (Ref. L-Uses, R-9, Roadside Strips, 6/8/31).

1. Width of Area

Sighting distance from the artery would govern in most instances the width of scenic area, or strip, on both sides of the main arteries of travel; a maximum distance of 300 feet would probably suffice. Some of the factors entering into the determination of the width of the strip are density of forest

growth, topography, danger of windfall and season of year when most used.

No specific width of reserved strip is suggested for subordinate lines of travel. However, in our silvicultural operations here, it is paramount that all scenic values should be guarded as far as possible.

2. Inventory of Private Ownership

An inventory shall be made of all privately owned strips of land adjoining main roads and waterways necessary to preserve or improve the attractiveness of the scenic area to the maximum. Written agreements between the Government and private landowners, whereby the owners agree to manage those areas in accordance with Forest Service standards, should be obtained in each instance where acquisition of the land by the Forest Service is impossible.

3. Treatment.

a. Naturalness should be stressed.

b. Removal of all unsightly dead, badly diseased or insect-infested trees, snags, stumps and debris. This does not necessarily mean the removal of down, moss-covered materials or even stumps or snags back from the roads where they are not detracting from the scenic value.

c. The general policy will be not to prune trees or remove healthy living plant materials except as becomes necessary in timber stand improvement and selective cutting of merchantable timber which will be permitted to extend into these strips in cases where the attractiveness of the road is thereby increased and educational demonstration areas obtained. Doubtful cases should be referred to the Regional Forester for consideration.

Clearing within roadside strips along main arteries for landings or skidways is prohibited except with the approval of the Regional Forester.

d. Vistas may be opened by conservative thinning in order to enhance scenic values and to bring into view any outstanding features.

e. Landscape planting of wildings will be encouraged on all barren strips. A variety of native deciduous and coniferous stock should be used according to the site requirements, with consideration given to species which will attract bird life.

f. Unsightly objects or views should either be removed or screened by judicious planting of wildings.

g. Buildings, billboards, fences, telephone lines or other construction will not be permitted within these areas without prior approval of the Regional Forester. The only signs permitted will be small, neat directional signs of approved standard construction.

The foregoing policy does not flatly and finally prohibit all development within these strips. It is purposely made sufficiently flexible that the Regional Forester may, in his discretion, authorize exceptions.

h. Remove log jams from waterways to permit boating, but discourage motorboating if incompatible with highest public use. Clean up, to some extent, the shorelines and banks of waterways without destroying the natural beauty and with due consideration for fish protection and shelter.

4. Entrances to Forests.

Consideration shall be given to the development of entrances to the Forests on main arteries of travel. These entrances may be simply but attractively landscaped with native plant materials as a background to a dignified sign, or they may be designated by various types of construction more artificial in character, such as wooden or stone piers. More intensive development may be advisable occasionally to satisfy public need by combining the entrance development with a comfort station, information and registration booth, community building, intensive playground, resort or public utility service. Entrances should not be constructed where the boundary is subject to fluctuation.

5. Scenic Loop Routes

Definite prearranged loop routes should be considered over existing arteries of travel, taking into account the distance and time required for various trips. These should cover interesting and educational Forest administrative and silvicultural developments, as well as recreational and scenic areas.

6. New Arteries of Travel.

The location and construction of new roads, changes planned in existing roads and the development of waterways shall be made on principles of sound landscape engineering and where they do not injure superlative, natural or primitive areas. Roads should not be located entirely upon the basis of engineering considerations which, obviously, may result in considerable interference with or damage to aesthetic values.

Where a choice between a scenic route and an uninteresting one can be made without prohibitive cost, the former should be chosen. Avoid unnecessary interference with other forest activities. Look for attractive campgrounds, good water, inspiring views, fishing lakes and streams, beautiful forested areas, strik-

ing rock formation, etc., and endeavor within the bounds of reason and consistent with existing policies to have the projected road make these accessible for public enjoyment. Obviously, arterial highways cannot be bent from their general direction to the extent of secondary roads, where the opportunities along this line are unlimited. In short, work with the road engineers to locate a road which will provide maximum usefulness and pleasure for the public, in conformity with the L-Uses, Roadside Strips letter of June 8, 1931. This probably can best be accomplished by the use of a Recreation Engineer, at least in a consulting capacity.

Where expedient and in conformity with existing state laws, consideration should be given to the construction of dams in waterways in order to raise water levels in streams and lakes which will create or increase recreational values. By this means lakes may be created, unsightly swamp lands may be flooded, shorelines may be improved and streams may become more useful for canoeing and boating.

In the case of proposed roads where the actual location is only approximately known, or of proposed changes in water levels, it will be necessary to look ahead and endeavor to handle timber, occupancy or other activities so that they will create no undue interference when the road or new shoreline and their reserved strips are finally established.

Some of the most striking causes of disfigurement of the roadside strips are associated with the roads themselves. Borrow pits, needless clearing, careless blasting, unsatisfactory disposal of rock, stumps, brush and other debris and the location and character of construction and maintenance camps have created many blemishes, some of them irreparable. This must be avoided.

Frequently, interesting canoe routes can be planned, particularly in primitive areas, which will provide outings of one to several days' duration.

7. Outing Trails

Recreation trails - circle type - should be constructed for general public use, either from main arteries of travel or from public campgrounds, resorts or summer home communities. Those winding trails may lead to superlative scenic areas, along shorelines, through natural arboretums or into immediate areas between natural areas and commercially operated timber tracts.

The length of trail may vary from a portion of an hour's walk to a half-day, or even to an all-day hike. Trails for backpacking of several days' duration may likewise be planned, particularly in primitive areas. All recreational trails should be coordinated with the Trail Plan of the Forest where such a plan exists.

E. Public Picnic Grounds, Playgrounds and Campgrounds.

Public picnic and camp grounds have very high priority use and should be given the reasonably best sites that are practical. An inventory should be taken of every available area and the prospective demand for this type of use in the various localities, and each such area shall be given a name. It is not necessary that each such area be developed to its fullest capacity but sufficient area should remain undeveloped for future expansion and in so doing the greatly desired condition of spaciousness is obtained.

1. Location.

Public picnic and camp ground areas should be on fairly even ground but well drained; accessible but separated and well-screened from the main route of travel; should have good water available; should be near special attractions such as a lake, river, open field, good fishing or hunting areas. If practicable, picnic or camp grounds should be placed between arterial road and shoreline, but extreme care should be taken to keep all buildings, tents, automobiles and other artificialities out of plain sight from main roads, large streams and lakes.

Intensive artificial development of public recreational areas with playground equipment, dancing pavilions, community buildings, tennis or volley ball courts, swimming or wading pools, etc., will be permitted when the demand for such service is not adequately met by some other public or private agency in the locality. It shall be the policy, however, that these more artificial forms of recreation will be located only where there is a very definite demand and in the most accessible areas where naturalness will not be sacrificed.

Isolated campgrounds, not accessible by auto travel, should be considered along water routes, thereby permitting those traveling by boat to camp on areas conforming to their mode of travel and beyond the reach of auto campers.

Roads leading to campgrounds should not pass through summer home sites on the way to camp. Avoid an arrangement whereby roads leading elsewhere pass through the middle of the campground. Public use should be separated completely and widely from residences and exclusive uses if at all possible to do so.

Picnic grounds and playgrounds should be separated from camping sites and have separate water and sanitation facilities; but both uses may be closely associated. The picnic grounds and playgrounds should have priority in use of the best site or center of interest, with the individual camp sites in the less conspicuous or less open areas.

2. Seclusion

Planning camp and picnic grounds calls for landscape architecture and recreational planning of high quality. Naturalistic appearances and conditions, seclusion and atmosphere of outdoor spaciousness should be preserved as far as it is practical from the standpoint of human health and comfort.

In addition to seclusion from the main highway and shoreline, individual camping sites should be reasonably secluded from picnic and playground areas and from each other. Screens of shrubbery, small trees and low branches on large trees should be left where available between individual camp sites, and heavier screens between groups of camp sites. Camping groups can usually be separated by playgrounds and picnic grounds, parks, roads, trails, etc. The usual practice is not to exceed seven camp sites to a group for the reason that this number of camps represents the average maximum distance and number of persons to be conveniently served by one set of standard sanitary and water facilities. Such a group is also susceptible to the development of a community spirit and interest for fostering neighborly cooperation and activities. The limit of the number of camping groups on a unit area will depend solely upon demand and available ground space.

Where deemed advisable, the planting of wildings suitable to the site will be permitted to give further seclusion or to enhance landscape values.

3. Rotating Use.

Intensive use produces an abnormal condition detrimental to the natural ground cover of herbaceous plants and even to tree growth. To prevent serious injury or complete destruction from long and constant use, it may be necessary to regulate this use by closing either an entire campground for all or part of a season or by restricting use to alternate camp groups or sites within groups for certain periods until normal conditions again obtain.

4. Reserved Areas.

Areas within 50 feet or more of latrines, water taps, springs, and stream banks; within 100 feet or more of lake shores, small natural parks, playgrounds, picnic grounds, wading pools, piers, swings, horse-shoe courts, ball grounds, tennis courts, archery ranges, outdoor theatres, council circles, parking areas for large gatherings, etc., should be reserved as buffer or access areas.

5. Public Service Enterprises.

Headquarters for administrative officers, such as camp patrolmen; buildings for stores, cafes, filling stations; cabins for rent; wood piles, etc., should be provided for and con-

veniently but not conspicuously located. The type of construction must be native to the locality and the general design and color be in conformity with the standards of the Region.

6. Clearing and Shade.

In clearing for campground improvements, make sure that undergrowth and shade are not unnecessarily removed. Native trees, shrubs and other plants may be transplanted, if desired for landscape purposes, but this should not be done according to the standard reforestation practices where the use of uniform seedlings of small size and uniform spacing prevails. Pleasing natural landscape effects and shade should be the motives. Merely opening necessary areas for picnic facilities, camp sites and buildings is more satisfactory than to attempt an even thinning throughout the area. Never burn, heavily rake, or sweep the surface of the ground except immediately adjacent to fireplaces, as this will destroy the forest humus and soil fertility.

7. Campground Roads and Trails.

There should be at least a 66-foot right-of-way for main camp roads and at least a 33-foot right-of-way for one-way subordinate roads within the camp area. By right-of-way is meant the area including the cleared roadway for traffic and buffer or access areas on both sides. The clearing need not be more than 10 feet wide as the traffic should, for the most part, be one-way. Usually one-way roads can be so planned at intersections that the traffic will unconsciously take the proper direction; although directional signs will aid. Roads and trails should be meandering and form a loop course. There may be planned separate entrance and exit roads from the main highway or it may be advisable to have a two-way road leading into the central area - usually the picnic grounds - with one-way subordinate roads branching out from this point to serve the various camp site groups. This latter arrangement will permit access to picnic and play areas from the highway without passing camp sites. (See Campground Layout - Exhibit A).

Winding foot-trails to outstanding nearby points of attraction, such as waterfalls, lake shores, cliffs with scenic views, natural arboretums, etc., should be provided, usually starting from the picnic area which will occupy the prominent position on the area. Paths should be indicated rather than constructed to latrines, garbage pits and water within the confines of the camp and picnic grounds.

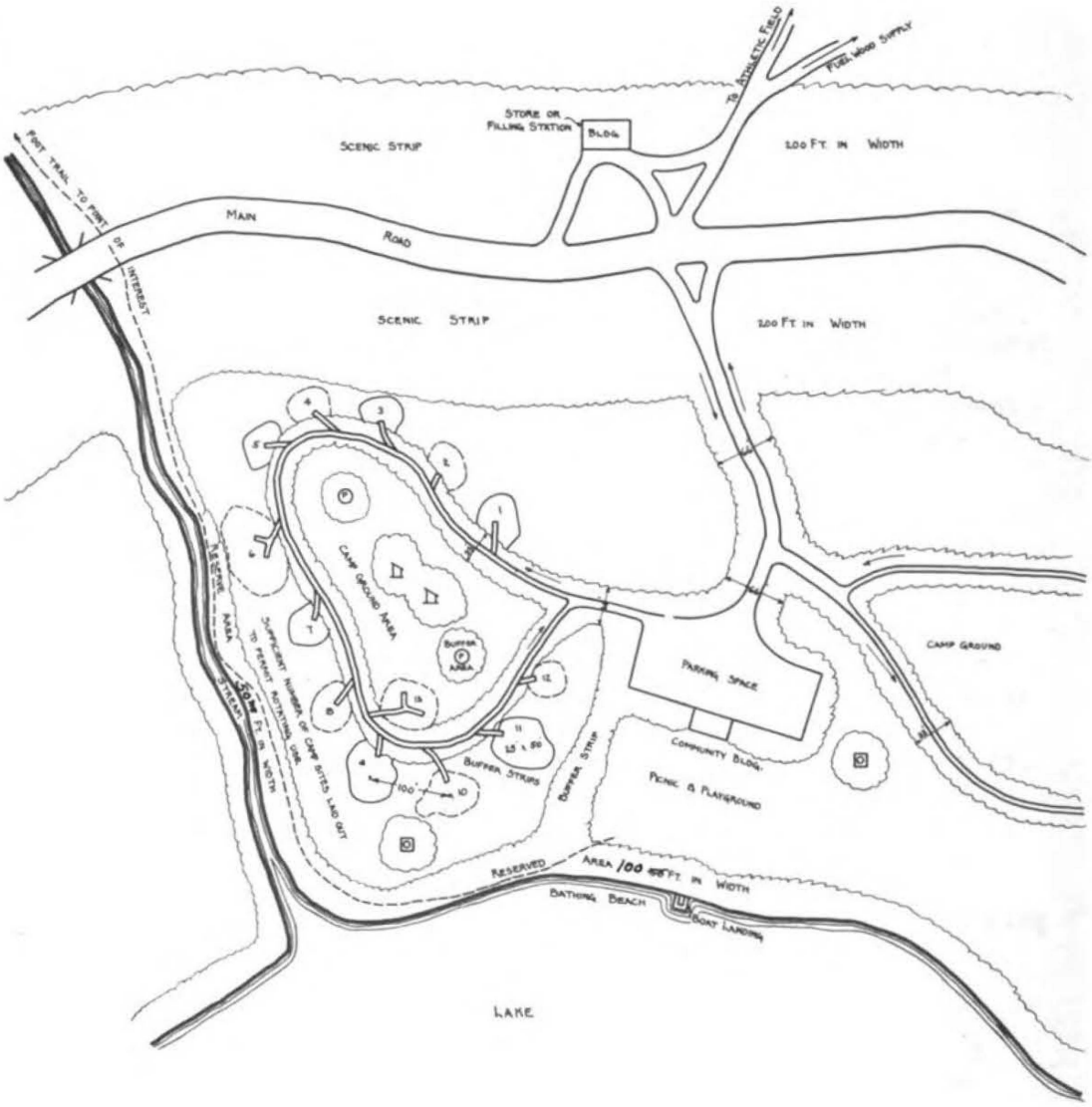
8. Parking Places.

A parking "spur" should be provided for each camp site consisting of a single-track, one-way parking area at an angle with the service road, clearly designated by clearing or use of rocks, guard posts, or fender logs, if needed, and obstructed

EXHIBIT A

GENERAL PICNIC & CAMP GROUND LAYOUT

SHOWING RELATIVE LOCATION AND ARRANGEMENT



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so as to necessitate backing out. Occasionally, one parking spur can serve two camp sites closely adjoining each other. Provision should be made for the camper with trailer or for the camper who may wish to use his car with or without tent attachment for living purposes. Long parking spurs should be provided for the former and spurs with adjoining tent-sites for the latter as demand may warrant.

Parking space should be provided for picnickers and tourists who will use picnic grounds and playgrounds. This space should be large enough to serve the maximum use of the grounds and so located and restricted that driving at random on these grounds would not be attempted.

9. Camp Sites, or Campers' Lots.

These should be at least 25 x 35 feet and preferably larger; they should be 75 x 100 feet or more from center to center; or, in other words, about one-quarter acre including buffer strip. They should provide room for an automobile, table, fireplace (stove and open fireplace combined) and tent. Installation of tables, fireplace and parking spur will usually be sufficient designation to separate lots on the ground. Every campers' lot should be accessible to water supply, latrines, garbage pits, scenic trails, playgrounds, etc., by road or trail without crossing another lot.

Avoid laying out of camping sites or lots above a spring.

10. Restrictions.

Camping should not be permitted on picnic or play areas but only on designated camping sites. Keep saddle horses and other domestic stock out of camp. Do not allow dogs to run loose. Prohibit shooting in immediate vicinity. Check loud noises, boisterous and improper conduct. Prohibit washing of clothes or dishes and human ablutions in streams or lakes. Swimming may be allowed only where conditions warrant. Prohibit digging for fish worms within campgrounds. Restrict all fires to designated places which should not be within eight feet of any trees. Prohibit cutting of boughs and picking of flowers within camp areas.

Restrictions should be placed on length of stay or use of any given camp site, depending upon demand. Some campgrounds may give maximum use to the public with over-night camping privileges only; while others may permit a two weeks' stay. The area should not be made available for any other uses, such as health camp for some public organization or work camp for surveying or logging crews, etc.

Timber stand improvement and reforestation operations, as are normally practiced for timber production, should not be permitted. Within the limits of these areas timber cutting should be prohibited except for the removal of dead, badly diseased or insect-

infested trees, and the removal of mature, over-mature, and decadent trees where this is necessary for the maintenance of a permanent thrifty cover for landscape and recreation purposes.

Fire lines tend to destroy the feeling of spaciousness and should be constructed only in very exceptional cases where they are clearly justified.

11. Construction and Improvements.

(See Improvements and Construction Section for details of construction.)

Type of construction shall be native to locality, such as log, shingle, rough siding or stone, and so placed and constructed as to be as inconspicuous as possible. Neutral colors are preferred in stain and paint and the standard policy for the Region shall be a medium brown colored stain for the main treatment with a lawn green colored paint for the trim.

Each individual camp site should have its own table, fireplace, parking and tent spaces.

Each camp group should have its water supply, garbage pit, wood supply and a latrine for each sex except where a comfort station is constructed for a large number of groups.

The picnic area shall have the necessary sanitary and protective items, which include toilets for each sex, garbage pits, incinerators, water supply, parking area, fireplaces, tables, fuelwood supply; also register, bulletin board and necessary signs. The toilets may be pit, chemical or flush construction and should be accessibly but inconspicuously located. There should be at least one toilet seat for each sex of ten persons.

Where desirable, inexpensive footlog bridges or other rustic types may be constructed across streams or wet places; hand rails of rustic material and rustic log steps should be constructed down steep slopes subject to travel.

In accordance with demand and proper location, many other items of improvement and use will be permitted. Rustic shelters may be constructed for protection from rains or even community houses as social centers for general recreational use. Over-night cabins, if needed, should be built; shower baths; swimming or wading pools; boat landings and liveries; large community fireplaces; ampitheatres; and dancing pavilions. Playground equipment, sand boxes, tennis and volley ball courts, soft-ball or baseball diamonds, archery ranges and golf courses would all come within this policy if justified by the public demand. Intensive development of this type may require caretakers' cabins and other buildings and equipment to properly administer and maintain these recreational areas.

Provision should be made in every Forest, where practical, for winter sports such as ski courses, tobogganing, skating, etc.

Commercial uses, such as filling stations and stores, may be close at hand but should be inconspicuously located.

12. Patrol.

The functions of a recreation patrol will be to assist the public in acquiring good camping technique and in obtaining a maximum of recreational use, to maintain the grounds in perfect condition and order with special consideration for matters of health and sanitation and to enforce regulations and restrictions governing the particular area under consideration; it may mean weekly inspection, daily or possibly full time for one or more attendants.

F. Public Health and Summer Camps.

Health and summer camps and picnic grounds maintained by public, semi-public or charitable, fraternal or denominational or other public service organizations are next in order of priority. Under ordinary conditions, these uses will not conflict as to location with other recreational uses since health and school camps are best located in the background where they may enjoy maximum privacy. Scenic view, although desirable, is not vital but good water supply and sanitation requirements are paramount because of the usual large numbers of persons.

Consideration should be given to any advantage that might accrue if the Forest Service constructed the necessary improvements for rental to said agencies.

Silvicultural and timber cutting operations will not be permitted on these areas except as provided under Public Picnic Grounds, Playgrounds and Campgrounds, IV-E.

Recreation patrol shall be made of these areas as required to insure the users of maximum use and enjoyment and the proper protection of such use from damage to itself or to other correlated resources of the Forest.

G. Commercial Hotels, Resorts, Lodges and Camps.

When public recreational and health camps, operated either by public or semi-public agencies, and summer schools conducted by public agencies have been carefully and amply provided, the next selection is ordinarily areas for commercial resorts, hotels, lodges, and camps. These commercial developments are usually constructed and operated as private enterprises under special use permits, although it may in certain instances be advisable for the Forest Service to construct lodges, cabins, golf courses and other recreational facilities for lease.

These sites should usually be accessible to the main road unless there is a special consideration such as a popular feature, scenic or otherwise, which will be of sufficient interest to draw traffic considerable distance from the main road.

Scenic views and accessibility are prime factors in the location of resort areas. Sources of drinking water and safe sewage disposal are very important. Boating and bathing facilities, good fishing or hunting are valuable assets. A key location for scenic side trips, either by auto or hiking to superlative, natural or primitive areas will often decide. It may prove best to reserve more of such areas than appears necessary so that final judgment may be passed in the light of later developments. Any of these areas so reserved may be thrown into a less important classification when the final selection is made.

Sufficient ground should be reserved to provide accommodations for all classes of the general public; for tennis courts and other types of recreational enjoyment. Frequently, the resort permittee will handle several of the commercial issues, such as store, filling station and boating privileges, but no one permittee may be allowed to use more than 5 acres for these purposes. Areas for golf courses and airplane landing fields may also be provided. If it would appear that the site and demand will assume such importance in later years that a commercial village will result, sufficient ground should be reserved for a complete development of commercial sites. The community shall be properly planned as to roads, building locations and other important features, considering topography, view, etc., with the dominant landscape setting for the main resort.

Buildings should be adapted to their sites, simple in design, and constructed of materials suitable to the forest. Boathouses should be located on the shoreline sufficiently removed from the water's edge as to be inconspicuous. Construction plans and proposed location with reference to arteries of travel should be approved by the Regional Office before construction is initiated.

Caging or fencing of animals should be discouraged because of detrimental effects upon ground cover and sanitation.

There must be an annual rental charge for the use of forest land by private agencies who are operating for profit under special use permit. In general, the charge should be based upon a fair ground rent of the area involved, taking into consideration the purposes for which it is used. The rental for lands used for commercial purposes should be based on what like private lands in the same locality would rent for if put to the same use.

Agreements for special use should be terminable annually, but in unusual instances, particularly where a large investment is made or in order to make it easier for a resort or hotel applicant to obtain financial backing, term permits may be issued for a definite period of years. In view of the advantages to the

permittee under a term permit agreement, a service-wide policy has been adopted of making the term permit charge one-third higher than the terminable permit charge covering an identical type of use, and rounding off the fee to the nearest dollar. This policy is applicable to any type of recreational use where a rental fee is figured.

Silvicultural and timber cutting operations will not be permitted on these areas except as provided under Public Picnic Grounds, Playgrounds and Campgrounds, IV-E.

Periodically, inspections shall be made of these areas for the best interests of the public welfare and enjoyment, to insure strict compliance with all the Forest policies and special use permit conditions governing the particular use.

H. Public Utility Sites.

Commercial sites for special services such as stores, garages, eating places, etc., should be accessible to, but at least partially screened from, the main roads. They will not occupy the more valuable recreation spots and since they detract from the scenery neither should they be placed too close to the more scenic resort sites. They may be conveniently near public camps, however.

Building plans shall be approved by the Regional Office before construction is permitted.

The rental charges and administrative inspection are treated above under "G".

I. Private Organization Sites.

Clubhouses, camps, resorts and campgrounds maintained by private organizations for the exclusive use of their membership are types of use requiring tracts somewhat similar to the higher priority type health camp tracts, excepting that such tracts usually vary in size from an acre or less to five acres. They should be located in the background in the more inaccessible areas where they may enjoy maximum privacy. Sometimes they will occur naturally close to other classifications, such as summer home groups, but seldom near a forest camp, resort or commercial site. Scenic views, good water supply and sanitation are likewise desirable.

The rental for lands used by private organizations should be based on what like private lands in the same locality would rent for if put to the same use.

Silvicultural and timber cutting operations will not be permitted on these areas except as provided under Public Picnic Grounds, etc., IV-E.

Administrative patrol is the same as for public health and summer camps. See IV-F.

J. Summer Home Areas.

In compliance with the general recreational policy of priority use, which provides maximum use to the greatest number of persons, the public, semi-public and private organizations and public utility uses would have priority over the individual summer home uses.

Summer homes are constructed and maintained by private capital under special use permits but the advisability of the construction with public funds of summer cottages for rental should be kept in mind.

1. Location.

Summer home sites should be grouped in communities as much as possible in order that they may be better and more economically administered. The size of these community groups will be unlimited and will depend upon the ground conditions, demand and estimated future requirements. The location of these group areas should be widely separated from public campgrounds and other public recreational areas; they may be near but well screened from private organization sites. They should be located upon the less accessible lakes and streams of the forest and may be located on hilly, rough or rocky areas. They should be kept out of plain sight of main roads, large streams and lakes. Avoid areas of high wind, snow slides, water supplies that dry up in midsummer, ground that becomes swampy, high water, old stream beds likely to be flooded, streams that will cut into their banks, and where mosquitoes and other pests are unusually numerous.

2. Development.

a. Public areas.

Keep lots at least 50 feet from small streams and 100 to 200 feet or more from large streams, lake shores and roads. Do not allow a lot or a group of lots to monopolize water. A shoreline or existing spring should be accessible to all lots. Buildings should be kept from view of the main arteries of travel. Provision should be made to supply the demand, where appropriate, for the following: croquet grounds, horse-shoe courts, swings, tennis courts, archery ranges, ball grounds, swimming pools, pastures, golf links, community boat landings, boathouses, beaches, etc. The reservation of a certain part of the tract for use as a civic or community center, school or church may also be desirable.

On every summer home group provision should be made for a sufficient number of adjoining lots to meet commercial needs and to be leased for commercial purposes only.

b. Roads and trails.

Roads, bridges, and trails should be located first, especially if their location is not flexible. Roads should be meandering and preferably located so the lots can be between it and

shorelines of lakes and streams. Small service roads should have at least 33-foot right-of-ways and main trail roads, 66-feet. Foot-trails should lead to areas of unusual interest and of educational value.

c. Water

Where good drinking water exists, develop and protect it so that it will be accessible to all lots.

d. Size of lot.

In the determination of the sizes of lots, the principle of privacy should be considered and the size will be determined largely by the existing conditions of topography and density of forest cover. In light cover, lots should be larger than in dense timber or brush. One-third acre, or 100' x 150', would probably represent a fair minimum size.

e. Arrangement.

After the roads are definitely located, the building sites should then be determined. Avoid having the homes in straight rows but rather select the home sites with reference to existing topography. The lot lines should be laid out to conform to the home sites selected; they need not be rectangular but should also be made to fit the topography.

The arrangement may be in small groups consisting of possibly not more than ten adjoining lots without a break. These groups should be separated by park strips, roads, trails, playgrounds or small natural parks at interesting points to break the monotony of heavy human use. Where lots have an important frontage, such as a lake, they need not necessarily face the lake but can face each other, running the lot tiers at right angles rather than parallel to the shore. The rear lots will then not face the backyards and will have ready access to the shoreline.

When only a small number of lots are being laid in an area suitable for a large development, the entire area should be planned so that it can be expanded as needed without difficulty or injury to existing lots.

Garage, water, lighting and sewage facilities may be left to the summer home permittee to construct on his individual lot or it is possible to provide suitable space inconspicuously located for the development of community facilities to cover these requirements.

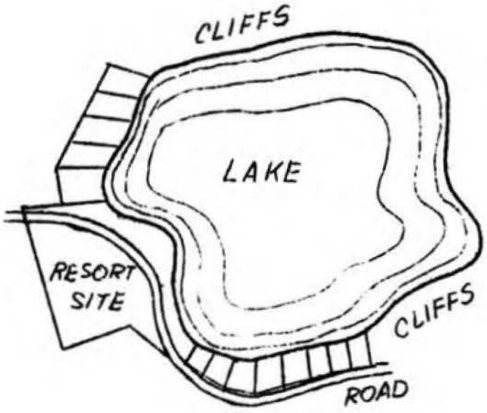
3. Lot Requirements.

a. General layout.

A prearranged general plan of layout for each lot will have a pleasing effect upon the final appearance of any group of summer homes and it will often prevent serious errors of judgment that might come to light in later development.

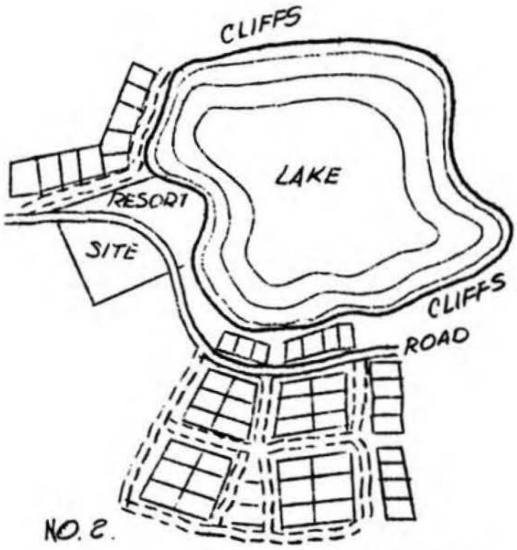
EXHIBIT B

SUMMER HOME LAY-OUT



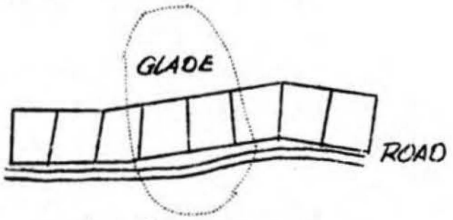
NO. 1

Improper Layout - ENTIRE Accessible Lake shore blocked by Lots - NO Chance for expansion.

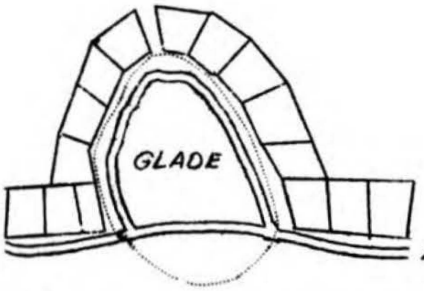


NO. 2.

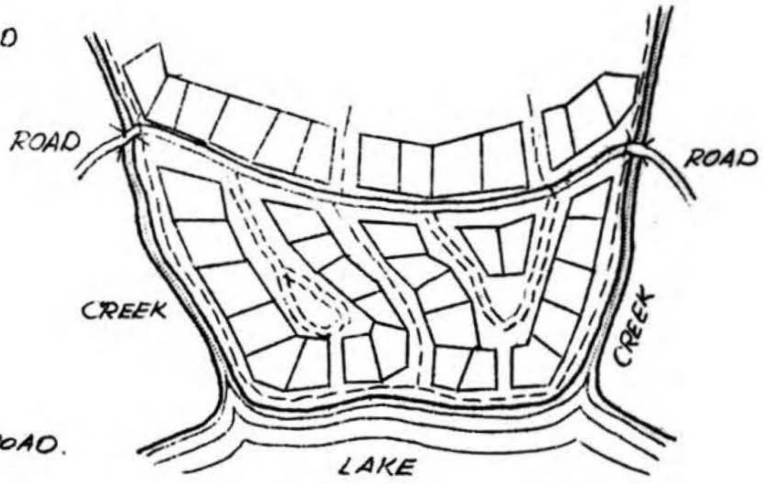
Same lake with better Layout 100' of shore line free.



NO. 3. Poor Layout



NO. 4 Better Layout.



NO. 5.

Road at base of slope with Flat extending to Lake shore, all lateral roads in rear of Lots and Lake and creek Banks free for trails; this gives maximum number of first class Lots. Same layout could be used with meadow or stream instead of lake.

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The home shall occupy the best location on the lot, its location having already been determined in a general way prior to the location of the lot lines. The home may not necessarily be in the center of the lot but there should be plenty of space between it and the boundary line to afford privacy.

The garage, latrine, fuelwood shed and any other buildings should be properly located with reference to the house, lot boundaries and general topography. They may be built into the house itself; built separately on the lot; or they may be segregated into a community arrangement on a nearby area. Water supply may come from private well or be carried from a general use spring or piped from a community supply.

Driveways should be located from the standpoint of maximum service as well as landscape effectiveness.

b. Clearing and shade.

It is usually best to first permit clearing only for the buildings and driveway, rather than allow a general thinning over the entire lot. After the house is constructed, selective thinning of undergrowth can be made to better advantage, where advisable, to open up pleasing views to the water or other features. One must safeguard naturalness, however, and the houses should be inconspicuous from the lake, stream or road and from each other. Boathouses should likewise be placed back from the shoreline and inconspicuous from the lake or stream. Boundary trees and undergrowth should be left unaltered as far as possible for screening purposes.

Planting of wildings will be permitted in open areas and for foundation planting, informal in character and in accordance with principles of sound landscape architecture.

c. Construction.

The policy will be high standards of beauty and fitness in design, material, location and maintenance. This does not mean high-priced construction. There is a wide field for the permittee of moderate means to use his ingenuity in erecting satisfactory improvements. Some very charming summer homes may be surprisingly inexpensive. However, the permits involving the smallest investments will require the greatest amount of planning and the largest amount of administrative supervision.

The type of construction should harmonize with the surroundings. In general, simplicity shall be the keynote. Good proportions, a feeling of naturalness and an air of dignity will be stressed. Designs that are ornate, elaborate, tricky, peculiar or shabby shall not be permitted.

Building materials should be suitable to the forest and, as far as practicable, native to the locality. Buildings of logs, un-

planed lumber, shingles or even native stone fit well into the forest landscape. Brick, cement, stucco and similar materials are undesirable. Stained finish is better than paint but if paint is used, it should be of colors that will blend into the surrounding landscape.

In general, foundations should be low and frequently may be partially hidden by foundation plantings using only such shrubs, vines, ferns, etc., as are native to the immediate locality. Exotic plants should be strictly prohibited. Flower beds are unsuited to a forest environment but purely naturalistic rock gardens for native plants or wild gardens of other sorts may be permitted and they should be so inconspicuous as never to be seen in the general views.

"Decoration" of the grounds with white-washed stones, conspicuous rocks, crude rustic furniture or any other man-made articles is apt to produce negative or opposite results from those originally intended and thereby becomes discordant with the naturalness of the environment.

The cost of summer homes should not be less than $500 and plans must be approved by the Supervisor before construction is permitted.

Zoning of classes of summer homes may be advisable in certain instances. Restrictions of zones usually apply to cost of house; however, they may include certain requirements governing other items, such as types of sanitation, water and lighting facilities; location, types and limitations of garages and other outbuildings; landscape requirements; membership and cooperation in community associations, etc. In undertaking zoning, extreme care must be exercised to make proper provision for every class of summer home owner on areas of equal advantage.

d. Rental charge.

The annual rental charge for summer home lots should take into consideration the accessibility of the tract and the special advantages which it may offer, and it should be based on what private lands in the same locality would rent for if put to the same use.

4. Correlation with Other Uses.

The recreational plan shall provide that the beauty of the summer home sites will be preserved. Silvicultural and timber cutting operations will not be permitted in these areas excepting as provided under Public Picnic Grounds, Playgrounds and Campgrounds, IV-E.

5. Patrol.

A patrol of summer home areas shall be made at frequent intervals to insure the protection of Forest Service policies

and the enforcement of rules and regulations which are designed for the greatest economical and social benefits.

V. Public Relations in Recreation

A. General.

The public is entitled to know the nature and extent of the recreational resources within the National Forests and the ways in which they may use and enjoy them. To this end, data should be compiled and made available for dissemination to the public on request. Advantage should be taken of every opportunity to correlate recreation in the National Forests with other administrative requirements by furnishing to the public the information which will direct it and assist it in enjoying the portions of the National Forests of greatest recreational value within which fire hazard and conflicts with administration may be held to a minimum.

B. Public Folders and Circulars.

To accomplish this, there are many methods of contact. It may be done by issuing tourists' maps or folders, campground guides, automobile guides and camping instructions. These folders may include information regarding points of historic or scenic interest, suggestions regarding camp cookery and maintenance and lists of commercial utility places, cabins and lodges for rent, resorts, campgrounds and other recreational areas.

C. Commercial Publications.

Wherever possible, encouragement should be given private interests, such as newspapers, magazines, commercial or civic organizations, automobile clubs, tourist agencies and railroads to use information relating to recreation within the Forests in the preparation of their publications and time-tables.

D. Letterhead Slogans and Seals.

General public understanding that the recreational resources of the National Forests are freely available for use by the public may be promoted by the use of slogans on letterheads or by the encouragement of the use of slogans or seals, printed or watermarked, on the stationery of private concerns.

E. Exhibits.

Another striking and effective way to acquaint the public of the recreational opportunities of the National Forests is to assemble simple exhibits relating to such use. Back drops showing characteristic National Forest scenes, bromide enlargements, real trees and shrubbery, tentage, camp equipment, guns and fishing tackle, cooking outfits, and, where available, skins or appropriately mounted animals may readily be combined into an arrangement

strikingly emphasizing the fact that the National Forests are freely available for the forms of use suggested by the exhibit. Properly arranged, these exhibits have high value for window displays by business concerns and, where discrimination and judgment is used, may be so greatly in demand for such purpose as to command a rental value sufficient to cover all of the costs of assemblage and shipment.

F. Talks.

The preparation of lectures, generously illustrated with maps and photographs giving detailed descriptions and discussions of the recreation advantages of a forest, should be encouraged.

G. Recreation Directors.

Recreation directors for industries and other business companies; for charitable, fraternal, denominational and other public service organizations; and for communities and schools should be contacted and apprised of the recreational resources of the Forests and of the improvements and facilities which the Government has provided for the use and enjoyment by the general public.

H. Logs, Guidebooks and Signs.

One of the important and most widely appreciated forms of informational work is distance and directional material, particularly in the form of automobile logs, hikers' guidebooks, etc., but more particularly as expressed by road and trail signs, framed and mounted tourist maps and, where appropriate, by pointers or alidades indicating outstanding points of scenic interest. Nothing adds so much to the pleasure of a trip within a forest as certainty regarding routes, distances, availability of accommodations and definite assurance regarding the identity and designation of outstanding scenic features. Proper regulation and control of tourist traffic through the Forests and direction to the parts upon which such traffic should concentrate is accomplished with less effort and expense, and more harmony and satisfaction by an abundance of information and directional matter of the types enumerated than in any other way.

Advertising signs shall not be permitted except as provided by the Road Sign Manual. The special use permittee may be allowed to post directional signs as needed, subject to the approval of the Forest Supervisor, but these signs must conform to the Forest Service standard. Ordinarily, the public utility service should advertise itself through newspapers and magazines, printed folders and the quality of service it renders.

The promiscuous posting of notices on trees and buildings will not be allowed.

VI. Records of Recreation Use

During the period that recreation work is in a formative stage, records of its volume, character and occurrence will be of great value in indicating its trend and requirements. For such reasons fairly detailed and comprehensive records should be maintained. At the end of each calendar year appropriate reports will be prepared by the Supervisor for transmittal to the Regional Forester in order that the data demonstrating the requirements of this form of use may be available. Reports should cover "use" and "improvement". Reports on improvements should be by designated recreational units or sub-units.

A. Report on Use.

The annual report on visitors to the Forests for recreation purposes, as required by the National Forest Manual (110-L) and Form 446, should be submitted to the Regional Forester not later than August 1 of each year. District Rangers should submit their reports on Form 8 (L-2) to the Supervisor, who, before combining them into a single report for the Forest, should eliminate as much duplication as possible.

This report must be based upon careful estimates or approximations since specific enumeration of visitors and campers is wholly impossible. Estimates may, however, be checked by data secured from railroads; from hotels and resorts; from automobile registration points; from merchants showing increase in summer patronage; from registration records of public camp and picnic grounds; from records of game licenses issued; and from tally-taking on average days, from time to time, at the entrances to the Forests on main arteries of travel.

A division of users into five classes will facilitate the collection and use of the statistics. These classes should be: (1) Summer-home residents and guests; (2) hotel and resort guests; (3) campers; (4) picnickers - which includes hikers, motorists, etc., visiting a Forest for a single day's outing; (5) transient motorists - that is, those merely using the Forest roads but not occupying Forest lands. A supplemental estimate or analysis should be made of modes of transportation; viz., number of visitors traveling by (1) automobiles, exclusive of stage lines; (2) by railroad, trolley and stage lines; (3) hikers; (4) all others - that is, by wagon, saddle horse, boat, bicycle, etc. A supplemental estimate should likewise be made of the primary purpose of visit; viz., number of visitors for (1) hunting; (2) for fishing; (3) for winter sports; (4) for other activities; (5) for enjoyment of scenery. Reasonable care should be taken to avoid duplication through counting the same person in two or more classes, and proper allowance should be made for reports from two or more ranger districts embracing the same persons.

B. Report on Recreation Improvements.

A five-year plan of recreation and public service improvements will be maintained on the cumulative form prescribed, which should be posted currently in the Supervisors' offices. Copies of the record will be retained in the Regional Office and each year at the time other estimates are submitted, the records maintained on the Forests should be sent to the Regional Forester in order that his record may be brought up to date for reference purposes, particularly in making the annual allotments. Where unit plans are complete, the budget will furnish all data that is necessary for the Supervisor's report. It is expected that Supervisors will provide for their five-year plan in such manner that they will include all improvements that are reasonably certain to be needed.

This report should show the number of each class of facilities in place at the beginning of the period, the number constructed or installed, the number destroyed or removed during the period and the total number in place at the close of the period. It should also show the additional number recommended for the ensuing year and the additional number required for the full development of the project.

Costs of improvement, survey and mapping, maintenance and supervision of a project, reduced to a basis of daily cost per person or cost per lot or per special use permit effective within the area, may be useful in analyzing recreation work. If not otherwise obtainable, the Regional Forester may, at his discretion, require that such data be included in the report herein discussed. It is not intended to impose requirements burdensome out of proportion to their value but the need for businesslike methods in handling recreation cannot be disregarded.

C. Report on Revenue from Recreation Resources.

Special-use and related receipts are not sufficiently allocated to projects in the fiscal records of the Forest Service to show clearly the relative revenue production of specific units. A simple report, covering the fiscal year, so distributing the special-use receipts derived from recreational resources may be required by the Regional Forester at his discretion.

VII. Recreation Atlas.

A recreation atlas will be maintained in the Regional Office for each Forest from data prepared and submitted by the Forest; each Forest Supervisor will maintain a recreation atlas of his particular Forest; and each Ranger will maintain a recreation atlas of his particular District. The atlas will be an 18 x 21-inch binder, bound on the 21-inch side on the left. All Forest Recreation Atlas Folios shall contain maps, charts, tabulations, photographs and written reports to show conditions, principles and purposes. Minor details of construction, supervision and use should be omitted. The following arrangement of data shall be maintained.

A. Forest Classification Map Outlining All Areas within the Forest as to Present or Possible Future Recreational Value.

B. Forest Index or Recreational-Use Map Indicating Areas of Various Types of Recreational Use.

C. Report for Forest Recreation Plan.

D. Unit Reports and Maps Filed Alphabetically, the Report Being Followed by the Map in Each Case. Any Photographs, Charts and Tabulations Should Be Attached to the Proper Unit Reports. (Not to be kept in Regional Office Atlas.)

E. Sub-Unit Reports and Maps Filed Following Their Particular Unit Plans and Alphabetically Arranged with Reference to Other Sub-Units within Any Given Unit, the Report Being Followed by the Map in Each Case. (Not to be kept in Regional Office Atlas.)

By the use of index tabs on the edge of the report sheets, any report or map can be immediately found.

VIII. Recreation Plans.

The National Forest Manual provides for the preparation of (A) Regional Recreation Plan; (B) Forest Recreation Plan; (C) Unit and Sub-Unit Recreation Plans.

The older Forest Units in this Region have a more or less complete plan. This should be given very careful study in order that it may be amplified sufficiently to cover the additional features which are necessary to a complete up-to-date recreation record. The newer purchase units are, of course, without recreation plans but the demand for recreation use is such as to warrant the early completion of a plan for these units and in so doing, consideration should be given all purchaseable lands within the Forest boundaries regardless of their present status.

A. Regional Plan.

The Regional Plan will be prepared by the Regional Forester in accordance with the instructions on page 101-L of the Manual. It will consist of the National Forest Manual, R-9 Recreation Handbook, Atlas Folios of all Forests within the Region and a compendium of maps, reports, pamphlets and recreation uses of the Forests together with maps and other data covering various phases of recreational planning, both public and private, within the Region but not necessarily within National Forest boundaries.

This may best be accomplished by an exhaustive study of the present and prospective demand from large centers of population, with particular reference to the extent to which other agencies are meeting this demand. Graphic representation by the use of a

relatively large scale map of the Region showing distribution of population, transportation routes, location of State Forests and Parks, National Parks, large private resorts, et., will be very desirable.

B. Forest Plan.

The Forest Plan shall be prepared on letter-size sheets by the Forest Supervisor and sent to the Regional Forester for approval. Approval by the Regional Forester denotes the adoption of a recreational plan for the Forest. It means that the classification is set except for minor details that do not affect the intent and purpose of the plan. The Supervisor shall then prepare one copy on Atlas-size sheets for the Atlas Folio of the Regional Office, for the Supervisor's office and for each Ranger's office within the Forest.

The Forest Plan should be made on a five-year basis but may for some unforeseen reason be revised more frequently. After approval of the plan by the Regional Forester, correction can be made only by a special memorandum in detail approved by the Regional Forester. These correction memoranda will be posted on Atlas-size sheets at the beginning of the Forest Plan.

The Forest Plan will consist of the following parts:

1. A Forest classification map (mounted base map $\frac{1}{2}$" scale) cut to fold Atlas size, on which each Forest will be classified as follows:

a. Areas which may have recreational value within the next ten years. Mark the boundaries with blue.

b. Areas now actively used for recreation and where there is need for unit recreational plan or where such plans exist. Mark the boundaries with red. As unit plans are completed, the fact will be indicated by cross-hatch in red.

c. In addition, this map should show areas of dominant scenic beauty and recreational resources, constituting a distinct objective for national rather than local travel. Mark the boundaries with dark green as indicated in the legend.

d. Proposed or established natural areas, primitive areas and experimental forest areas should be shown. Cross-hatch as indicated in the legend.

2. A Forest index or recreation use map (mounted base map $\frac{1}{2}$" scale) out out to fold Atlas size, on which will be indicated recreational information data as to types of use.

3. The written section of the Forest Plan will be prepared on letter-size sheets in accordance with the following outline and should be brief, concise and to the point. This plan

must be fully correlated with timber management and other plans approved by the Regional Forester.

a. Foundation.

(1) Introduction.

(2) Physiographic features with special reference to recreation, including topography, soil and climate.

(3) General Recreation Situation: Include here a discussion of accessibility as it bears on recreational use, and analysis of present and prospective public demand for recreational resources, and the character and extent of development work needed to meet such demand. Include also a discussion of recreational work conducted by other state, county, municipal, organizational or private agencies on the Forest or in its immediate vicinity.

b. Recreational Plan.

(1) Objects of recreational management; State briefly in "a", "b", "c" order.

(2) Policy.

(a) Silvicultural policy on recreational areas.

(b) Policy as to priorities of use.

(c) Policy as to the character of improvements constructed by Forest Service and by users.

(d) Policy as to sanitation and fire prevention.

(3) Administrative Correlation.- Timber management; roads, fire, game and other uses, etc.

(4) Community Correlation.- Correlation between Forest Service recreation work and that conducted by other agencies, including extent and character of cooperation expected from the other agencies.

(5) Regulation of Use.

(a) Unit Plans - Necessity for; by whom developed; existing approved plans and need for revision in order of priority.

(b) Proposed Unit Plans - In order of priority.

c. Appendix.

The appendix should include a systematic file of all of the information in the form of statistics, maps, etc., used in analyzing the recreation situation both on and surrounding the Forest as it affects the Forest plan, but which material does not appear in the plan proper. The appendix should also include the recreation inventory, which is the permanent record of the historical, descriptive and informational matter relating to recreational resources, and is one that has been maintained in the past. Discussions should be brief and of such a character as to be informational, describing what the attraction is, so that anyone by reference to the Atlas can quickly furnish the information. For the purpose of this inventory, you should place on the map adjoining the appropriate symbol in a small red ink circle, the key letter and number, in accordance with the following key, for identification and cross reference to the related report. Use a separate series of serial numbers for each type of use:

(1) Camp and Picnic Sites combined.

(C1) Camp sites only.

(P1) Picnic sites only.

(S1) Summer, health and summer school camp sites.

(R1) Resort and hotel sites.

(U1) Public Utility sites - stores, garages, etc.

(O1) Private organization sites - for clubs, camps, resorts, etc.

(H1) Summer home sites.

(G1) Golf course sites.

(L1) Airplane landing field sites.

(W1) CCC camps.

(Z1) Recreation sites on other than National Forest lands.

In many cases, except for camp sites and summer home sites, several different items may be described on the same page, but space should be reserved for future additions. The report should appear in the order of the key, with appropriate brief title heading each group. In the paragraph indentation at the beginning of the first line, the key letter and number should be shown. The tabular form for "Forest Campground Improvement Report" and additional improvements needed should be prepared as a part of the recreational plan for the Forest and placed in the appendix.

The following tabular form should be used on the inventory covering all scenic drives, trails and waterways areas and made a part of the recreational plan for the Forest and placed in the appendix.

SCENIC STRIP PLAN

A. Name of road or trail or waterway _____

B. Policy: Unless indicated under Column 5, there will be no telephone lines, fences, signs, buildings, or other improvements; no grazing; no cutting of green timber (other than defective trees menacing the beauty of the strip) within the width of strip designated below. Action needed to enhance the beauty of the strip will also be stated in Column 5.

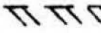
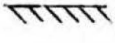
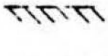
Miles or Station	Description	Width of Scenic Strip from Center line (feet): 200' standard: On right	On left	Reason for variation in width of strip	Use allowable & action needed to beautify strip	Estimated Cost of Proposed Imprvemts
0	Leave town					
20.00	Enter N.F. on Moore's Creek	200	200			
27.00		200	300	Ravine on left 300 ft. across		
27.50		200	200			
35.00		600	200	Open spruce on right		
40.00		50	25	Box canyon - can't see out		
41.00		200	200			
52.00					F.S. Standard direction sign reading "_____" 40' to right of center line	
68.00					Scarify borrow pit on left.	
69.00					Dense Jackpine stand to be thinned on right	

C. Method of Enforcing Above Policy.

D. Elaborate if necessary upon:

Existing improvements and occupancy of scenic strip (show in Column 5) and state ultimate aim regarding them, i.e., shall they remain or be moved as opportunity occurs.

LEGEND FOR FOREST PLAN MAPS.

	Color *		
1.		○	Camp or picnic sites unimproved. (India ink circle.)
2.	(324)	◐	Camp or picnic sites partly improved. " " "
3.	(324)	●	Camp or picnic sites fully improved. " " "
4.	(321½)		Summer, health, and summer school camps. Proposed.
5.	(321½)		Summer, health, and summer school camps. Operated by public agencies.
6.	(321½)		Special use site - resort, hotel, public utility, private organization. Proposed.
7.	(321½)		Special use site - resort, hotel, public utility, private organization. Under permit.
8.	(320)		Site selected for summer homes.
9.	(320)		Surveyed summer home groups.
10.			CCC camps.
11.	(324)		Recreational site on other than National Forest lands. Unimproved.
12.	(324)		Recreational site on other than National Forest lands. Improved.
13.	(324)		Points affording fine view.
14.	(354½)		Boundary of Superlative area - object of national rather than local travel. Proposed.
15.	(354½)		Boundary of Superlative area - object of national rather than local travel. Approved.
16.	(325)		Boundary of Natural area. Proposed.
17.	(325)		Boundary of Natural area. Approved.
18.	(354½)		Boundary of Primitive area. Proposed.
19.	(354½)		Boundary of Primitive area. Approved.
20.	(321½)		Boundary of Experimental Forest. Proposed.
21.	(321½)		Boundary of Experimental Forest. Approved.
22.	(353)		Boundary of game refuge.

23.(321½) Main auto roads of recreational value.

24.(321½) Proposed road of recreational value.

25.(321½) Local Forest roads of recreational value.

26.(321½) Trails of recreational value. Proposed.

27.(321½) Trails of recreational value. Improved.

28.(325) Streams where good fishing may be found.

29.(325) Streams improved for fishing.

30.(325)(321½) Streams improved for canoeing and scenic value.

31.(320)(324) Waterfalls of special scenic interest.

32.(324) Points of specid historic interest.

33.(324) Fire lookout stations.

34.(324) General areas of scenic interest.

35.(320) Areas interesting from a geological standpoint.

36.(354½) Areas interesting from a forestry standpoint. (Excellent timber, planted or cutover areas, etc.)

37.(354½) Areas where big game may be observed. (Not hunted.)

38.(353) Game ranges - stocked.

* COLOR LEGEND

(324)	Dixon's Best	Orange
(321½)	"	" Lake Red
(320)	"	" Sky Blue
(354½)	"	" Light Green
(325)	"	"" Olive Green
(353)	"	" Golden Yellow

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service
Region 9.

C. Unit and Sub-Unit Plans.

Plans for complete recreational development and use should be prepared for areas indicated on the Forest Plan Map No. 1 as requiring immediate development. These areas should be natural recreational units, embracing a lake or a river watershed or a region made accessible by one main road or tributary to a central point of interest, source of supplies or system of transportation and requiring unity or uniformity of policy, planning and management. (See Planning Chart - Exhibit C.)

Any given unit may provide for several different types of recreational use, each to be considered separately but as an integral part, or sub-unit, of the whole. The several sub-unit reports, maps, charts, tabulations and photographs form a part of the unit plan.

Unit and sub-unit reports will be submitted on letter-size sheets for the approval of the Regional Forester before Atlas-size copies are prepared for the Supervisor's and Ranger's recreational binders. Large-scale detailed maps may be submitted in pencil and as they are approved they will be completed by the Regional Office and the necessary prints sent to the Forest. Approval by the Regional Forester denotes the adoption of a recreation plan for the unit. It means that the classification is set except for minor details which do not affect the intent and purpose of the plan. Correction can then be made only by a special memorandum in detail approved by the Regional Forester. The corrected memoranda, after approval, should be posted on atlas-size sheets at the beginning of the respective unit or sub-unit plan.

It is conceivable that some unit plans will contemplate developments within the reserved arterial strips, discussed elsewhere in this Handbook, but outside of designated road rights-of-way. In such cases the plan should bring out fully the necessity of such development and approval of the plan by the Regional Forester will convey the requisite authority to deviate from the scenic strip policy requirements.

The Unit Plan will consist of the following parts:

1. A written report prepared on letter-size sheets in accordance with the following outline; it should be brief, concise and to the point.

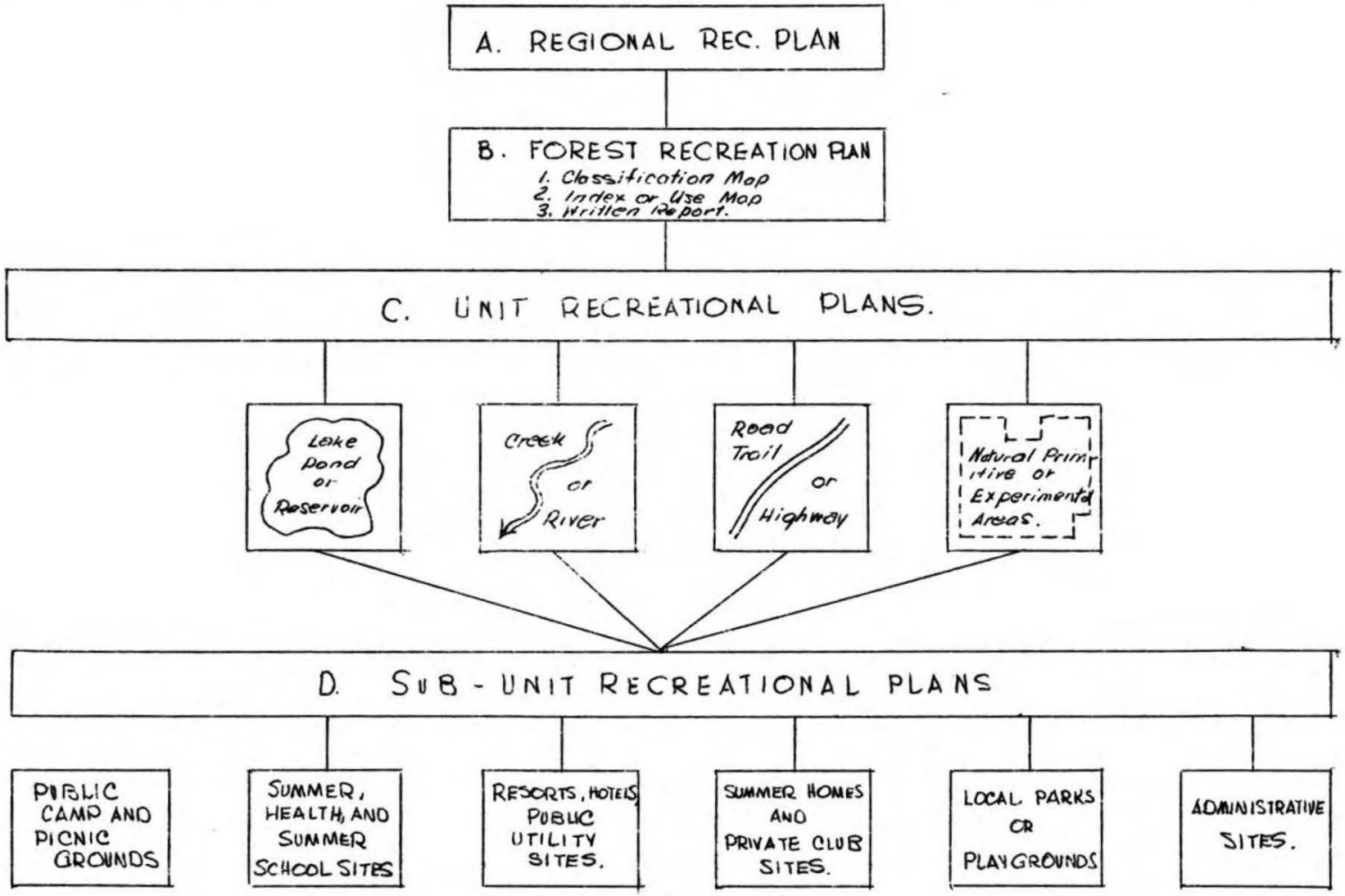
a. Special policies and objectives necessary for the administration of the unit under the following headings (Do not repeat Forest policies or include anything in the statement which has already been discussed under the Forest recreation plan.):

(1) Recreation.

(2) Grazing

EXHIBIT C.

ELEMENTS OF RECREATIONAL PLANNING


A. REGIONAL REC. PLAN
B. FOREST RECREATION PLAN
1. Classification Map
2. Index or Use Map
3. Written Report.
C. UNIT RECREATIONAL PLANS.
Lake Pond or Reservoir
Creek or River
Road Trail or Highway
Natural Primitive or Experimental Areas.
D. SUB-UNIT RECREATIONAL PLANS
PUBLIC CAMP AND PICNIC GROUNDS
SUMMER, HEALTH, AND SUMMER SCHOOL SITES
RESORTS, HOTELS, PUBLIC UTILITY SITES.
SUMMER HOMES AND PRIVATE CLUB SITES.
LOCAL PARKS OR PLAYGROUNDS
ADMINISTRATIVE SITES.

R.E.B.

Graphic Plot to illustrate R-9 System of Recreational Planning

(3) Timber - Special management features, need for landings or rights-of-way as outlet to timber back of the unit area.

(4) Fish and Game - Refuges, feeding grounds, re-stocking with fish.

(5) Fire.

(6) Sanitation.

b. Short description of the traffic system and its relation to the use of the unit. (Do not include anything here that may be given graphically on the map.)

c. Use, present and future, and how it should be handled. Correlation with other work. Take up the public, semi-public and private use.

d. Supervision.

(1) Work required by Ranger, inspection of uses, etc.

(2) Need for more adequate supervision, special help, etc.

(3) Cooperation of state, municipalities, commercial and welfare organizations, private parties.

e. Budget of unit improvements.

(1) Existing and proposed roads, including roadside scenic strips, in order of importance. Tabulation should give name of road, termini, class, length, miles to be built, estimated cost, need and remarks. State whether on the approved Forest Development System.

(2) Existing and proposed trails, including their scenic strips, in order of importance. Tabulation same as for roads.

(3) Existing and proposed improvements to waterways and their scenic strips.

(4) Picnic grounds, playgrounds and campgrounds improvement. Tabulation should give name, location, special features of each area, improvements needed with costs by classes of improvements, such as toilets, fireplaces, garbage pits, water development, fire-proofing, etc. Also column to show date and number of improvements constructed, with cost. This data may be recorded on Forest plan and cross reference made.

(5) Summer home groups and resort sites. Tabulation should give name, location, estimated number of lots and should outline or budget the survey work.

EXHIBIT D

R-9

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

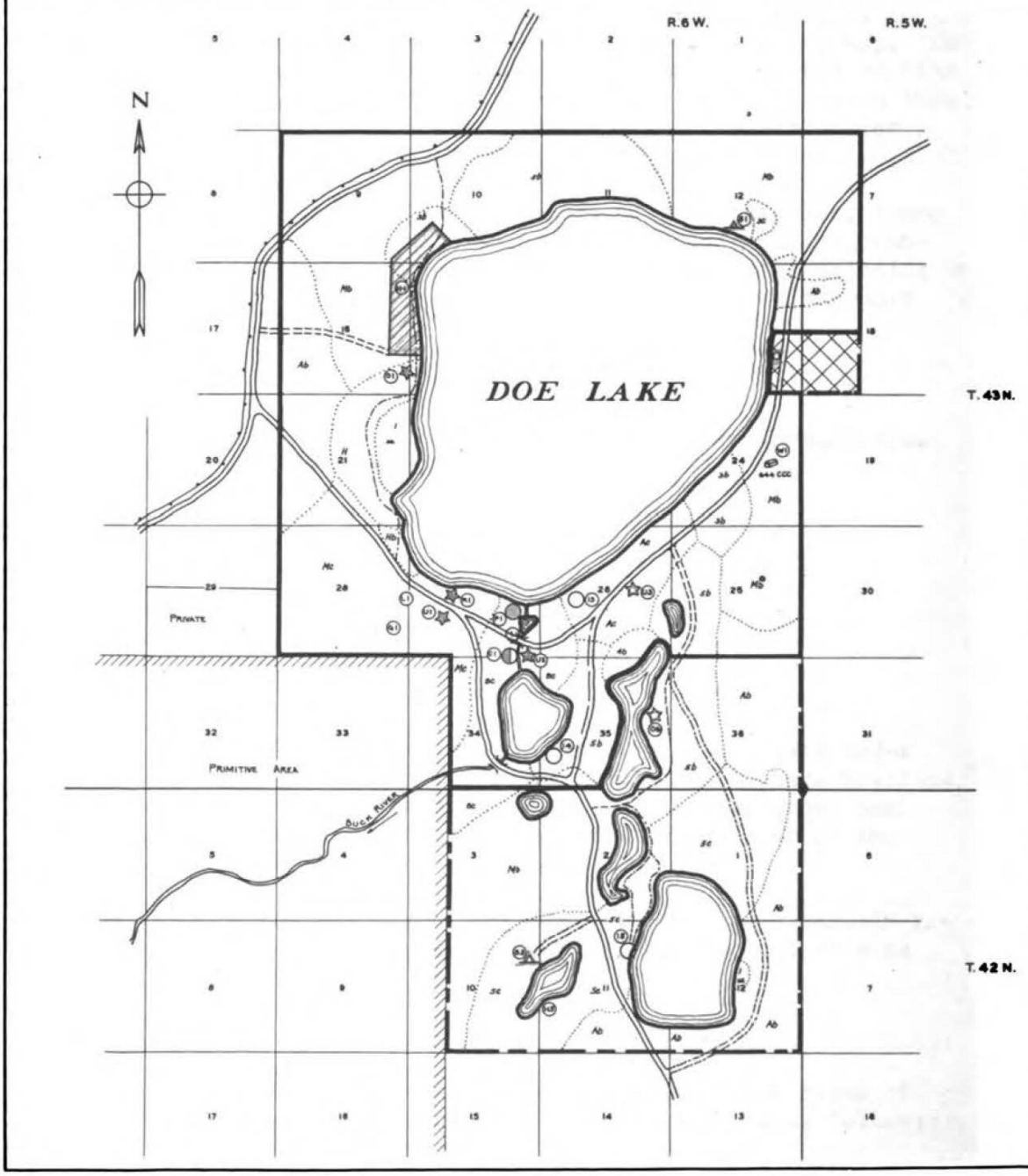
UNIT MODEL

DOE LAKE RECREATION UNIT

Blank National Forest
Wisconsin

LOCATION - T. 43 N., R. 6 W.
SCALE - 1 INCH = 1 MILE

FIELD WORK BY R.T. RICHARDS JULY 7, 1934
EXAMINED AND APPROVED BY J. THOMAS AUG. 20, 1934
TRACED BY WM. JONES OCT. 3, 1934



2. A unit index map (See model unit map - Exhibit D.) showing the location of present and proposed recreational improvements on the unit area. This map may be on a scale of 4 inches, 2 inches, or 1 inch to the mile depending upon the size of the area involved. It is desirable as far as possible without sacrifice of necessary detail to hold the map down to a size which will fit the binder without being folded more than once. Forest cover types, swamps, etc., should also be shown. The standard legend for unit and sub-unit plan maps should be used. Also, the corresponding letters and serial index numbers, as used in the Forest Plan and as provided under the appendix to the Forest Plan, are applicable for the Unit Plan write-up and map. In the event additional recreational areas to those on the Forest Plan Map are proposed in the Unit Plan, new numbers should be given them starting with the next serial number in order in any particular recreational type of use.

3. Appendix. As the final part of the Unit Plan, there should be inserted detailed reports and survey plats of the campgrounds, resorts, summer home groups and other sub-units existing or contemplated within the recreation unit as indicated on the unit index map.

a. Report of Sub-Unit Plans.

(1) Picnic Grounds, Playgrounds and Campgrounds. The written report will cover the following:

(a) Location, area and desirability.

(b) Topography and cover.

(c) Water and firewood supplies.

(d) Roads, etc.

(e) Improvements (with tabulated lists under "Present Development" of existing improvements and "Future Development" of improvements that should be made as the camp grows and becomes more intensively used, including number and cost of the various items.

Camps already established or selected but not previously reported upon should be covered by reports in this form as soon as possible.

(See Model Campground Layout - Exhibit E.)

(2) Summer Homes, Commercial and Other Types of Recreational Use. The form of written outline will be as follows:

EXHIBIT E

R-9

U.S. Department of Agriculture

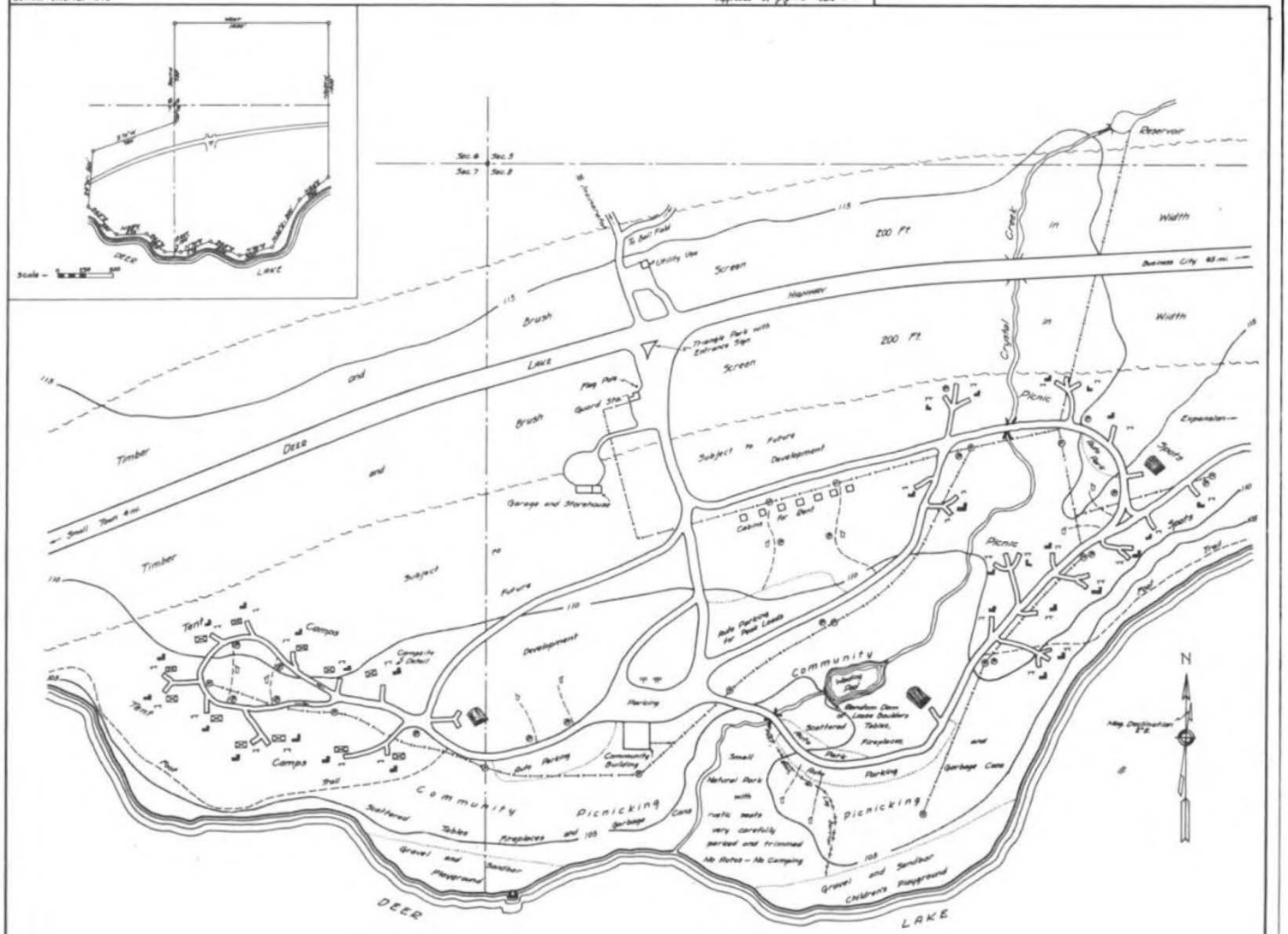
Forest Service

DEER LAKE SUB-UNIT PLAN

PICNIC PLAY AND CAMP GROUNDS

Blank National Forest

Wisconsin



(a) Name of Forest.

(b) Location - Give unit map reference number and general location by section, township and range, or their approximations in unsurveyed territory.

(c) Cover - Kind, size, general distribution and condition of timber and undergrowth.

(d) Water - Sources, abundance and means and cost of developing domestic water supplies, including wells.

(e) Sanitation - State not only available methods of sanitation and sewage disposal but also the particular requirements that should be enforced on this area with reference to water, slope, character of soil, intensity of use, etc.

(f) Building Restrictions - Outline any particular standard of construction that should apply to development of the area as a whole, especially anything that should not be allowed. To what extent should plans and specifications be required in advance of construction?

(g) Fire Regulations - What special provisions, if any, should be made regarding fire protection and caution with fire? For instance, in heavily timbered situations or where the danger may be particularly great, it may be desirable to require the installation of hoods over the outlets of all chimneys or to restrict outdoor fires, etc.

(h) Rental Charges and Tenure - State the rental charges that should be imposed and length of terms that should be granted. These usually, but not necessarily, are the same for all lots in a particular group when used for the same purpose and improved approximately the same. At times, however, some of the lots in a group may be so much more desirable than others, even though the object should be to subdivide a group so as to make them as nearly equal as possible, that a considerable variation in charge may be warranted. State whether rate recommended should apply to the whole period or whether provision should be made for readjustment at fixed intervals. The latter is not desirable except in unusual cases and ordinarily it will be preferable to shorten the initial period rather than provide for a readjustment since this destroys one of the principal attractions of term permits.

(i) Photographs and Maps - Refer to maps and any photographs submitted, with marks of identification. A few well-chosen views illustrating the situation generally are desirable in all cases but not absolutely necessary.

EXHIBIT F

R-9

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

BEAR LAKE SUB-UNIT PLAN

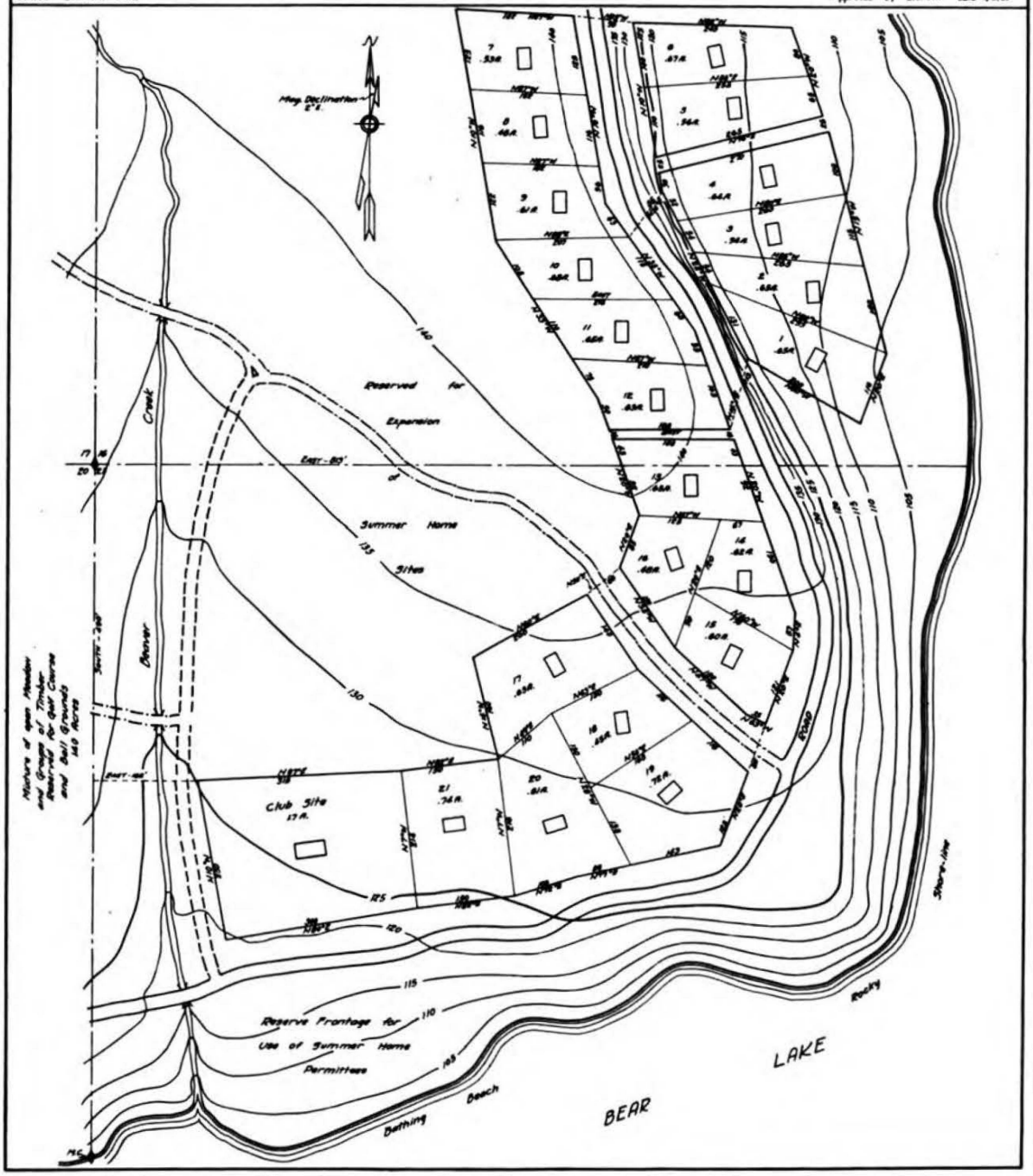
SUMMER HOME GROUP

Blank National Forest

Wisconsin

Location - T. 42 N. - R. 3 W.
Scale - 1" = 200'
Contour Interval - 5 Ft.

Field Work By John Doe Date 5/1/36
Examined By R. Smith Date 5/20/36
Approved By R. Smith Date 6/2/36



(j) Remarks - Anything pertinent not included in the foregoing discussion may be placed here - the agriculture and mineral character of the land; how the examiner has considered and provided for public uses and public utilities, campgrounds, other Forest activities, stores, hotels, etc.; and any other subjects bearing on the case that may occur to him. State whether the Government should provide any common improvements on the area or whether the permittees should individually or cooperatively construct such improvements as steps down steep banks, dock, playgrounds, etc.

(See Model Summer Home Group Layout - Exhibit F.)

b. Surveys and Maps.

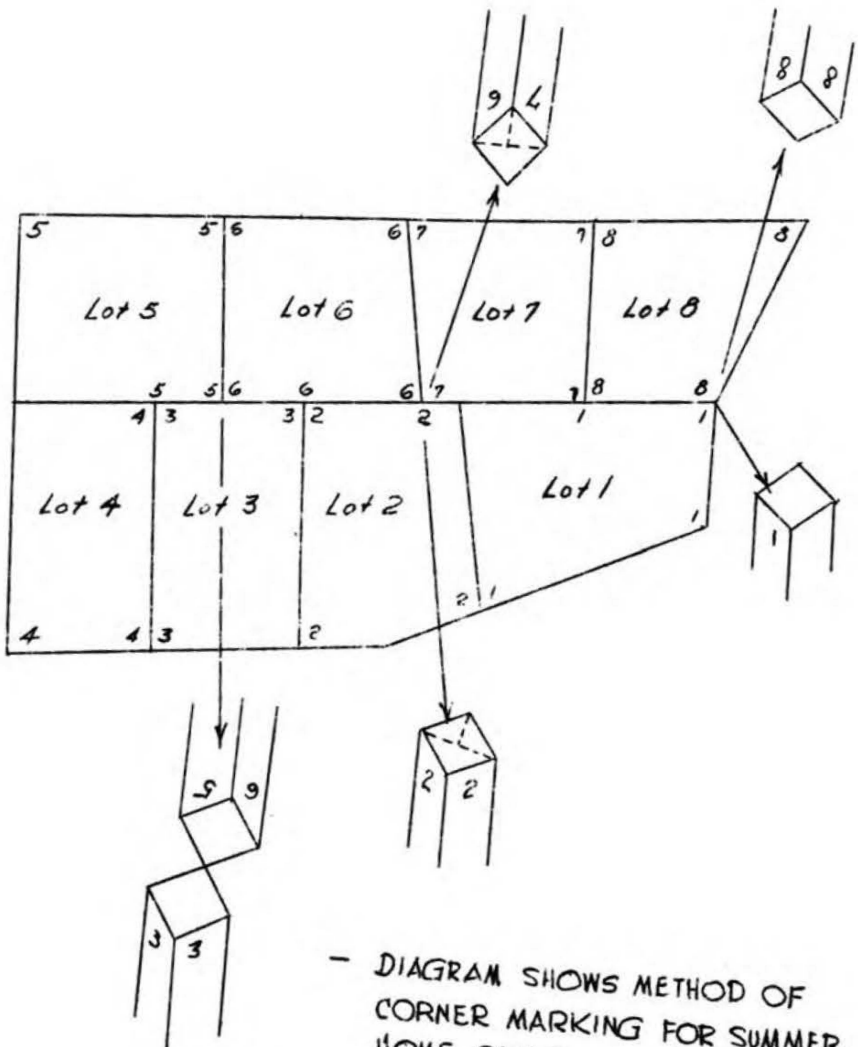
All sub-unit areas should be surveyed, staked out and mapped; permanent witness posts should be placed in sufficient number to assure ready reference in the future. Considerable time will undoubtedly be saved in making surveys in dense underbrush if laths dipped in white paint are used to mark temporary corners. Cedar posts 4 x 4 x 24" painted white with lot numbers cut with a scribe on the side toward the lot are suitable for lot corners and are made standard for the Region. (See Diagram of Method of Corner Marking - Exhibit G.) On areas of Forests where cedar is not readily available, galvanized steel pipe 1" in diameter and 2' long, with a galvanized cap upon which lot numbers are placed with a steel die, may be used in place of the cedar.

Ties should be made to some one of the following points: a section corner, U. S. Land monument, U. S. G. S. monument or Forest Service monument. Where such points cannot be located within a reasonable distance of the area, a "use corner" should be located near the area at some prominent point and properly witnessed. This use corner should preferably be an iron pipe similar to a U. S. G. S. base mark set in concrete or a stone marked "U" with a mound of rock adjacent. Bearings to prominent objects such as islands in lakes, etc., should be taken and shown on the plat . Tie lines from such corners to one or more lots of the area should be run out. Descriptions of use corners should be shown on plats as "8" x 8" x 16" granite stone."

Bearings and distances should preferably be obtained of all lines of lots but often it is difficult to survey the back lines. In such cases it is satisfactory if only the front and side lines are actually surveyed and the rear line protracted. However, tie lines for closures should be made wherever possible. Thus, where two strings of lots are separated by a road, ties should be made across the road everythird or fourth lot.

All possible data should be shown on the plat, including the tie line, detailed layout of campgrounds and summer home areas, reserved areas, acreage, etc., and also the map titles, etc. The

EXHIBIT G.



– DIAGRAM SHOWS METHOD OF CORNER MARKING FOR SUMMER HOME SITES.

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standard legend should be used. It will not be necessary to letter in the title as this may be shown on a separate sheet attached to the plat, if desired, and will be printed in by the Regional Office of Drafting. Often additional lots are laid out in the tract several years after the original survey, such lots being surveyed by another office, and, therefore, it is advisable to show what lots have been surveyed by each officer.

Contours will be shown at 5-foot intervals. Forty-acre subdivision lines will also be shown but it will not be necessary to show types of forest cover on sub-unit maps as these will be shown in the written report of the sub-unit and also on the unit map.

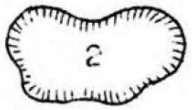
All lots in each tract or group will be numbered consecutively. It is less confusing than to follow the block system. Wherever there is the possibility of a road through a tract becoming part of a state or county road system, a right-of-way of the standard 400-foot reserved strip should be observed.

The area of lots calculated to a hundredth of an acre should be shown upon the plat.

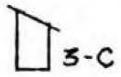
Sub-unit maps should be checked first by the man making the survey and then by the Regional Office before being traced. They should be drawn in pencil to the standard scale of 1" to 100', where practical, and should be Atlas size (18" x 21") or, if larger, could be cut and mounted to fold to Atlas size. Two to three inches should be left on the 21-inch side at the left for binding and a similar reservation should be left at the top for the standard heading. When the sub-unit map has been approved by the Regional Forester, it will be traced by the Regional Office and the necessary prints prepared for the Atlas folios. Extra prints may be required for use in the field during construction and development operations.

LEGEND FOR RECREATIONAL UNIT AND SUB-UNIT MAPS

(Show on map also, dates of field work, drafting, revision, etc., and by whom.)

Symbol	Description
	Area of special significance, i.e., Primitive Area, Natural Area, Game Preserve, etc. Area should be numbered or named on map and described in text. (Where proposed, write in word "proposed.")
	Unit Boundary.
	Reserved for future planning.
	Division Boundary.
	Division reserved for future planning.
	Sub-Unit. Purpose may be indicated, i.e., playground, summer homes, public camp. Corners need not be numbered but show course and distance on boundaries if surveyed. Sub-units will be designated by letters and numbers given in Appendix of Forest Plan.
	Sub-unit reserved for future planning.
	Lot. No corner numbers needed but show course and distance in feet and lot number.
	Main Road.
	Main Road Proposed.
	Secondary Road.
	Secondary Road Proposed.
	Trail.
	Trail Proposed.
	Direction of travel on one-way road.
	Bridge.
	Telephone Line
	Telephone Line Proposed.
TLP	Telephone Instrument.

Symbol	Description
	Gate.
	Fence.
	Fence Proposed.
	Log, Pole or Rock Barrier or Fender.
	Log, Pole or Rock Barrier or Fender Proposed.
	Flume.
	Pipe Line.
	Pipe Line Proposed.
	Hydrant.
	Hydrant Proposed.
	Fountain.
	Fountain Proposed.
	Well.
	Well Proposed.
	Spring Development.
	Proposed Spring Development.
	Settling Basin.
	Settling Basin Proposed.
	Tank.
	Proposed Tank.
	Sewer Pipe.
	Sewer Pipe Proposed.
	Drain Tile.
	Drain Tile Proposed.
	Drainage Field or Filter Trench.
	Septic Tank.
	Septic Tank Proposed.

Symbol		Description
	Latrine.	Show type and number of fixtures. 1 equal single unit pit. 5 " 5-unit pit. 5-c " 5-unit chemical. 9-f " 9-unit flush.
	Proposed Latrine.	Show type and number of fixtures. 1 equal single unit pit. 5 " 5-unit pit. 5-c " 5-unit chemical. 9-f " 9-unit flush.
	Boat Landing.	
	Proposed Boat Landing.	
	Airplane Landing.	
	Proposed Airplane Landing.	
	Open Air Theatre.	
	Proposed Open Air Theatre.	
	Sign.	
	Proposed Sign.	
	Bulletin Board.	
	Proposed Bulletin Board.	
	Register Booth.	
	Proposed Register Booth.	
	Tent Site.	
	Camp Stove or Grate.	
	Proposed Camp Stove or Grate.	
	Bonfire.	(Make community bonfire larger.)
	Proposed Bonfire.	
	Tables.	
	Proposed Tables.	
	Garbage Pit.	
	Proposed Garbage Pit.	

Symbol	Description
	Garbage Can.
	Proposed Garbage Can.
	Incinerator.
	Proposed Incinerator.
	Forest Service Station - information available.
	Proposed Forest Service Station - " "
	Permanent Stream.
	Waterfall.
	Ledge - Rim or Breaks.
	Observation Point.
	Proposed Observation Point.
	Fire Lookout.
	Proposed Fire Lookout.
E. 14,200	Elevation of Prominent Point.
	Building - give name as store, residence, etc.
	Proposed Building.
	Patrolman's Quarters. (Name written in.)
	Show resorts, stores, camps, etc., on private as well as Forest Service ground by name.
	Show proposed resorts, stores, camps, etc., on private as well as Forest Service ground by name.
Gd.	Guides Available.
SH	Saddle Horses Available.
B	Boats Available.
S	Store.
G	Gas Station.
P.O.	Post Office.

Symbol	Description
M.	Meals.
L.	Lodging.
Pvt.	Private Land. (Write in "Private.")
	Private Land Acquisition Desirable for Recreation.
	Reservoir.

Indicate kind of cover, such as Norway pine, aspen, meadows, etc., by symbols in accordance with standard legend for the Region.

Show any other natural features by name.

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This section deals with detailed plans of the smaller recreational improvements but with only the elevations and ground plans of the larger structures; detailed plans of the latter can be obtained from the Regional Office.

Correspondence regarding all recreational improvements should carry the L-Recreation designation.

The request for a plan for a specific type of improvement not displayed in this section should be accompanied by recommendations as to size and structural materials to be used; a statement as to the availability of such materials; a description of the surface and subsoil of the location; the type of buildings in the same vicinity; the general surroundings, and the approximate number of people to be served.

No effort has been made to cover the entire field of recreational improvements but the standard and suggested types herein displayed should be followed in so far as feasible. Where deviation is indicated the approval of the Regional Forester must be obtained before construction is undertaken.